The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIV.—NO. 357. MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1895—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE {ONE CENT IN CHICAGO. TWO CENTS OUTSIDE CHICAGO.

TO SAVE THE CREDIT OF THE NATION.

Republican Congress Quick to Heed the President's Request for Financial Reform.

FIFTY MILLIONS BY AN INCREASE IN CUSTOMS.

National Banks to Increase Circulation Up to the Par Value of Their Deposited Bonds.

THREE PER CENT COIN BONDS TO PROTECT GOLD RESERVE.

Minimum Capital of the National Banks of the Country to Be Reduced at Least One-Half.

PROGRAM AGREED ON BY THE HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—Fifty millions of additional revenue to be raised by an increase of customs duties.

Deficiencies in revenue to be supplied by interest-bearing Treasury certificates, sold for greenbacks and payable in coin.

Long-time 3 per cent bonds to protect the gold reserve.

Greenbacks redeemed in gold to be kept intact in the reserve.

National banks to be permitted to issue circulation up to the par value of their bonds.

Tax on circulation to be reduced to ¼ or ⅛ of 1 per cent.

The minimum capital of national banks to be reduced from $50,000 to $25,000 or less.

Committee Takes Prompt Action.

This is the Republican financial program as agreed upon by the Ways and Means committee of the House of Representatives within twelve hours after the President's message was read. Before the bells ring out the old year the measures indicated will have passed the house and be left to the consideration of the Senate.

Full details of the plans arrived at by the secret conferences on Saturday night and this afternoon were furnished to THE TRIBUNE correspondent from an authentic source, and while changes may be made in certain particulars the general outline of the plan to relieve the financial tension of the Treasury will be adhered to by the House. If the different bills can be put into shape and a quorum is present on Tuesday the measures will be pushed through then, otherwise Thursday will probably see the answer of the Republican House of Representatives to President Cleveland's message of Friday.

More Revenue Through Customs.

The foundation of the plan is to provide more revenue. This will be done exclusively by additions to the existing tariff schedules, passed as a purely emergency revenue measure and specifically limited in time. Schedule K of the tariff act of 1894—the Wilson-Gorman measure—is to be amended so as to take raw wool from the free list and give it a duty of 60 per cent of that imposed by the McKinley bill, and also place on manufacturers of wool a duty equivalent to 60 per cent of the McKinley schedules. This means an immediate increase of revenue, figured by the tariff experts of the committee at fully $25,000,000.

Raw wool of all classes was, by the Wilson-Gorman act, placed on the free list. Under the act of 1890 the duty for the different classes ran from 11 to 36 cents a pound, and from 32 to 100 per cent ad valorem. The principal item of unmanufactured wool imported under the McKinley act includes the merino and down grades usually brought from Buenos Ayres, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Great Britain and Canada. The importations of this class in 1893 amounted in value to $6,516,121, on which the duty collected was $3,885,487. The duty on this grade was 11 cents per pound, so that under the plan now proposed it would be 6.6 cents.

The other important item of raw wool importations includes the Douskoi, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, Russian camel's hair, and wools of like character usually brought to the United States from Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Syria, and elsewhere. Of this grade, valued at 13 cents per pound or less, the importations in 1893 amounted to $9,504,403, on which the duties were $3,041,048, the rate being 32 per cent.

Millions Will Be Added.

Other raw wools bring up the total importations for 1893 to $18,496,553, on which the duties collected were $8,203,323. All raw wool was put on the free list by the present tariff. Restoring unmanufactured wool to the dutiable list and placing a tariff rate of 60 per cent of the figures of 1890, therefore, means an immediate increase in revenue of nearly $5,000,000.

The same basis of 60 per cent of the old rates applied to the manufacturers of wool would, it is figured, produce four times as much, or a total for this schedule of about $25,000,000. The duties on manufactures of wool under the McKinley tariff averaged 58.62 per cent on an ad valorem basis, while they are only 48.82 under the present law. The bill as it will be submitted to the House, therefore, will provide for taking raw wool from the free list, giving it a tariff of 60 per cent of the duties of 1890, and then putting a compensatory duty on woolen goods.

The tariff plan "for revenue only" goes further. It proposes to increase the present rates on agricultural products and provisions by 25 per cent. Under the Gorman tariff milk, cabbages, cider, nursery stock, garden seeds, straw, tallow, and salt were placed on the free list and radical reductions were made in the tariff on all the products of farm and garden. Figured on the basis of the importations of 1893 the articles transferred to the free list brought in a revenue of less than half a million, but the reductions from the tariff of 1890, besides hitting the farmers severely produced a total loss of revenue of about $3,000,000.

Will Protect the Farmer.

Under the law as it now exists the average ad valorem rate on agricultural products is 23.10 per cent, while under the McKinley law it was 33.21 per cent. The proposition, therefore, now is to restore the omitted articles to the dutiable list and hoist up the duties on agricultural products now in force just 25 per cent.

The tariff plan proposes further to dip into the iron and steel schedule a little, just enough to fix a duty on tin plate and cotton ties and a few similar articles where the present law made sweeping reductions. When these specific changes are made there is to be a general horizontal increase of 15 per cent all along the line with the single exception of sugar, which is to be left as it is. The only exception, otherwise, will be in the case of articles which were given an increased duty under the present law. The Democratic tariff act had many queer pieces of patchwork and not the least of these was occasionally fixing a duty in excess of that provided by the McKinley bill.

In the bill to be sent into the House within a day or two it will therefore be specifically provided that horizontal increases of tariff shall in no case exceed the figures of the McKinley law. This is the full scope of the plan agreed upon by the Republican members of the Ways and Means committee to increase the revenues.

To make the fact clearer that it is a revenue measure, dictated only by an emergency requiring prompt treatment and heroic measures, they will insert a special proviso that the changes made in the present law shall expire by limitation in two and one-half years. They have taken up the wool schedule, they say, because it affords a certain means of revenue. Stocks of both raw and manufactured wool are low, they must be maintained, and the additional revenue would therefore be prompt and certain. The general increase of the whole tariff act is to provide abundant revenue and demonstrate further that there is to be no attempt to single out special industries for protection.

Allison Exchequer Notes.

Having agreed on the method of raising revenue the committee turned its attention to the possibilities of deficiencies of revenue under sudden emergencies. For this purpose it was agreed to provide for Treasury notes, running not more than three years and carry not more than 3 per cent interest, to be used exclusively to secure money to make up deficiencies in the revenue whenever they occur. This would be a popular loan, to secure greenbacks to pay current expenses. These certificates of indebtedness are in fact the Allison exchequer notes proposed last winter in the Senate and frowned down upon by Secretary Carlisle.

Having provided for abundant revenue under ordinary circumstances and furnished the means for running the government in emergencies when the tariff might fail as a revenue producing measure from war scares, embargoes, or other reasons, the committee devoted itself to the gold reserve. It proposes to issue a long-time bond payable in "coin" and having an interest rate of 3 per cent. This is in effect only reducing the interest rate of the bonds provided for by the resumption acts back in the '70's.

Special provision is also made for keeping the reserve intact. In other words, as fast as greenbacks can be "surrendered" they will be kept in the reserve, it being argued that when $50,000,000 or so is placed in the Treasury out of the reach of the gold raiders all danger to the reserve will be over and payments of gold for greenbacks will begin. The bill submitted by the committee will therefore have a specific provision keeping the reserve together. Of course if the revenues exceed the receipts the paper money received for gold cannot possibly be paid out again, but it is proposed to have the Treasury hoard the legal tenders and pay current expenses with silver certificates, Treasury notes, and the greenbacks received from interest-bearing certificates or customs.

Will Cry for Greenbacks Then.

The reserve will therefore consist at all times of gold or notes payable in gold. To use the emphatic words of a member of the committee: "The greenbacks will be surrounded and kept out of mischief just so long as the speculators try to use the gold reserve as a means of forcing bond issues. They will get tired soon and be running to the Subtreasury with their heavy gold to get the convenient greenbacks in exchange."

This is not all the Republican plan evolved by the committee. Under ordinary circumstances any measures involving the banking and currency system would originate with the Committee on Banking and Currency, of which Joseph H. Walker of Massachusetts is the head. As the financial message of the President was referred in its entirety to the Ways and Means committee that body has decided to dispose of the whole question. Therefore in addition to their other plans they have decided to report a bill allowing national banks to issue circulation up to the par value of the bonds.

This will of course add to the currency of the country and prevent contraction by the operations in the gold reserve. It is necessary, however, to add to the inducements to the banks to put out circulation, and so that tax on circulation is to be reduced at least to one-fourth of 1 per cent, and possibly to one-eighth, which Controller Eckels says will be sufficient to pay all legitimate expenses.

With this, of course, goes a provision for the printing of blank notes, to be used in cases of emergency and sudden demands for money. The committee has also agreed upon a reduction in the minimum capital required of national banks from the present figure of $50,000 to $25,000. The object of this is to encourage the establishment of national banking agencies in the smaller towns, thus not only heading off the State banks in the South and Southwest, but furnishing the means of supplying remote sections of the country with circulating notes and making the general currency system so much the more elastic.

To the House on Tuesday.

These are the general features of the financial plan adopted by the Republican majority of the Ways and Means committee. In most of its details it has been worked out by Speaker Reed and Chairman Dingley. As soon as it can be put into the shape of a bill it will be submitted to the House. Various details may be altered or amended at

(Continued on third page.)

THUGS TURN TWO TRICKS

PAWNBROKERS HENDREICH AND WEINBERG THE VICTIMS.

Former Is Brutally Beaten by the Thieves, Besides Being Robbed of $107, Valuable Ornaments, and Two Overcoats—He Is Left Senseless on the Floor—Robbers Are Resisted and Fail to Get Any Booty in the Other Shop.

Two men, armed with revolvers, held up the proprietors of two pawnshops on the West Side early yesterday morning. At both places they committed brutal assaults. At one of the shops they beat the proprietor unmercifully with a revolver, and after leaving him on the floor unconscious secured $107, a watch and chain worth $175, and two overcoats worth $50. They were not arrested.

The first assault was made at Samuel Weinberg's shop, No. 125 Halsted street, at 7 o'clock. The milkman had awakened the proprietor. When the front door was opened one of the robbers entered the shop with the milkman, and, going to a "dummy," stripped it of an overcoat, putting the garment about his own shoulders.

As the robber started to go out at the door the milkman told Mr. Weinberg the fellow was walking off with a coat, and the pawnbroker slammed the door before the thief got away. The ruffian placed a revolver at Weinberg's head, and there was a struggle for the weapon, during which the garment was torn partly from the thief's shoulders.

Getting one hand on the door-latch the fellow slipped his arm out of the sleeve and made his escape, not neglecting to hurl a curse at the milkman, with a threat to "get even" for interfering.

The same two men were heard from again half an hour later in Abraham Hendreich's pawnshop, No. 121 West Randolph street, less than half a mile away, and within a block of the Desplaines Street Police Station. Here they were more desperate and more successful.

They entered the place together, and the same man who had drawn the revolver on Weinberg leveled it at the head of the proprietor, who attempted to seize it. Then the other robber struck Hendreich on the head three times with a revolver, felling him.

While one of the thieves helped himself to two fine overcoats the other rifled the pockets of the prostrate man, taking $107 and a watch and chain. Hendreich had clutched and retained the revolver used by his first assailant, and his calls for help frightened the thieves, so they left the shop hurriedly, and left the revolver on the floor near their victim.

The family of the proprietor lives in rooms over the shop and his calls for help summoned several members. They arrived just in time to see the two men turn the corner of Desplaines and Randolph streets, running north.

Police Have Good Clews.

When the report from the Randolph street shop was made at the Desplaines Street Police Station Mr. Weinberg was there upon the same mission. There was a comparison of notes, with the result the police decided the two crimes were committed by the same pair of thugs.

An excellent description of them was obtained. Weinberg also identified the revolver left by the thieves in the Randolph street shop as being the same one he had grasped in defense of his own life less than an hour before.

The revolver is the largest size of the American bulldog pattern, and a deadly weapon used either as a bludgeon or firearm.

THERE'S NO COLD WEATHER IN SIGHT

Unless Elements Hustle Chicago Will Have a Green Christmas.

The man who bought his boy a sleigh and the woman who thought a snow shovel was just what her husband wanted should make haste to exchange those presents for a toy boat and a pair of duck trousers.

Unless the elements do some unprecedented hustling in the far Northwest and patch up a big "high" today Chicago will enjoy a green Christmas. The red and blue lines that wandered aimlessly across the weather man's map last night said so plainly to any one who could read them.

Clouds and rain covered a large part of the country, and clouds without rain shrouded the remainder.

"No cold weather in sight," sighed the weather man. "We can hardly have cold weather before Christmas. And to think I spent three months' salary on a sealskin coat for my wife."

And the wind that usually sighs around the tower chuckled as he said it.

CUT OFF FROM THE WORLD BY FLOOD.

Neosho, Mo., Receives Its First Mail Service on Wednesday.

Neosho, Mo., Dec. 22.—The floods of the last few days have gone down enough to permit repairs on the 'Frisco road to be made, and today Neosho received its first mail since Wednesday.

The tracks of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf railway are much worse than first supposed. For fifteen miles north of here it is reported two-thirds of the track is washed off the dump, and in many places the dump is badly damaged, while many bridges are washed out.

Trains are running between here and Siloam Springs, Ark., but it will probably be a week before the trains can run to Kansas City. The damage to the overflowed districts will be heavy.

ALL WALKING IN PHILADELPHIA.

No Attempt Is Made to Run Cars Throughout the Day.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 22.—At a late hour tonight the strike situation was apparently unchanged, but the air was full of all kinds of rumors. No attempt was made to run cars, the authorities fearing violence from the strikers' sympathizers, who were idle today. Many conferences were held on both sides, but no statements given out. The strikers had uniformed men in all parts of the city soliciting subscriptions from door to door, and it is said that the aggregate collections run into high figures.

At the West Philadelphia Station of the Market street line a small army of new men is confined. A Boston man who escaped declared that he had to fight his way through a crowd of traction employés to reach the door. The strikers aver that they will take legal action to secure the men's release.

John Lowber Welsh, President of the company, tonight issued a statement to the public. It reiterates the company's determination to ignore any outside organization, and lays the blame for the strike and its consequences upon persons who had no connection with the company.

The Executive committee of the strikers was in session all afternoon and tonight sent a subcommittee of five employés to confer with General Manager Beetem. Up to a late hour they had not yet returned.

Many of the most prominent clergymen of the city discussed the strike from the pulpit today, and, while deploring violence, were almost unanimous in upholding the demands of the men and condemning the action of the company.

Strikers' meetings were held throughout the city during the day, but tonight most of the men attended divine services.

FAITH DID NOT SAVE THE LEG.

Coroner Interrupts a Funeral Service to Examine an Amputation.

Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—Coroner Parks interrupted the funeral services over the remains of David Darling yesterday.

Darling died of blood poisoning, and the surgeons claimed he would not have died if his wife had permitted his leg to be amputated and had not relied on Christian science to heal him.

The man's toes were crushed ten days ago, and Mrs. Darling claims she did all the physicians instructed her to, in addition to applying all the mind cure thoughts of the Eddyites. Her mind cure faith did not deter her from applying lotions to Darling's toes. Finally Mrs. Darling and three Christian Scientists discharged the physicians and employed others, who amputated Darling's leg and then he died.

Thomas G. Kershaw, son of a grain merchant, whose leg was to have been amputated two years ago, before he became converted and healed through the power of thought upon matter, and who used to hobble on cane and crutch, officiated as clergyman, reading passages from Mrs. Eddy's book on science and health.

During the early part of the service Coroner Parks arrived and insisted on examining Darling's mutilated leg. The Christian scientists demurred, and Mrs. Darling was overcome with grief.

Parks has not yet preferred charges against the scientists for causing Darling's death through neglect.

EXPLOSION IN AN ODIN MINE.

Several Miners Are Seriously Injured and Burned.

Carlyle, Ill., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—An explosion occurred in the mine of the Odin Mining company at Odin, sixteen miles east of here, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern railway. A large number of workmen are said to have been in the pit when the explosion occurred, and it is a miracle that they escaped.

The Injured.

Dallas, John.
Denan, Andrew.
Dallas, Robert.
Simpson, John.

Several more whose names are not obtainable were slightly burned. The unfortunate men were all old miners. A similar explosion occurred in the same mine Feb. 14 last, when nearly a dozen of the men were injured, one dying. Damage suits aggregating over $100,000 are now pending in the Circuit Court, instituted by those maimed in that accident.

ARREST OF JOHN DALY, A FUGITIVE.

Wanted Here for Murder and Captured in Philadelphia.

Detective Charles Amstein of the Central Police Headquarters returned last night from Philadelphia, where he has been to identify and take in charge John Daly, also known as William Seals, who is wanted here on the charge of murdering John Callahan last St. Patrick's day. Daly is now locked up at the Central Police Station. He is accused of shooting Callahan in a coal office at No. 571 State street, where the latter was employed. Daly has since been a fugitive. His arrest in Philadelphia was due to his wife, who, it is said, informed on him.

FORMER GRAND CHIEF IS DESTITUTE.

Organizer of the Order of Railway Telegraphers an Object of Charity.

Clinton, Mo., Dec. 22.—A. D. Thurston, who in 1886 organized the Order of Railway Telegraphers at Clinton, Ia., and was its Grand Chief for seven years, is at the police headquarters there with his wife and six children destitute and cared for by the city. He is helpless from rheumatism and while en route overland to Springfield narrowly escaped drowning while camping near a small stream.

DRINK WORKS HIS RUIN.

MICHAEL J. BERN ARRESTED ON COMPLAINT OF HIS WIFE.

Breaks Into Her Flat and Is Busy Smashing Furniture When Policemen Take Him—Has Been One of the Prominent Railroad Men of the West—Was Once Pabst Brewing Company's Traffic Manager—He Leaves a Fortune in Pawnshops.

Michael J. Bern, one of the best-known railroad men in the country, is locked up at the Sheffield Avenue Station, a physical wreck.

Bern was for six years connected with the Wabash railroad as commercial agent at important points. Less than two years ago he was general traffic manager for the Pabst Brewing company. Drink has wrought his ruin. Haggard-eyed and unkempt, he wept and moaned last night in the cell where he was put on complaint of his wife.

Bern is still a young man, being only 35 years old. He was considered exceptionally bright in railroad circles and for years commanded a salary of never less than $6,000 a year. In sixteen months he has fallen from a man respected and sought after as a sharp, shrewd business "hustler" to a cheap lodging-house patron. Now he bids fair to go to the bridewell, as his young wife says she is worn out with his persecutions and will appear against him in court.

Early Married Life.

Eleven years ago Bern married Helen Cook, daughter of E. F. Cook, an attorney of Chicago, who died a year ago. The early married life of the young couple passed smoothly, and Bern rose rapidly in the railroad business. Receiving a big salary, he fitted up a splendid home and was largely able to gratify his taste for expensive books and pictures.

Five years ago Bern began to slip backward. He gave way periodically to his inclination for drink. In 1893 the Wabash railroad was forced to release him because of his habits.

About this time the Pabst company was in need of the services of an experienced traffic manager. The position was a lucrative one and was widely sought after. From more than 500 applicants Bern was selected. He "braced up," and for two years never touched a drink.

Bern unfortunately forgot his good resolutions once again, and after repeated trials Capt. Pabst regretfully let him go. The big brewer offered to send him to Dwight, but Bern declined the offer.

Visits the Pawnshops.

Mrs. Bern, accompanied by her young daughter, was then compelled to come back to Chicago. Bern seemed to have lost heart and began pawning the household effects. After he had sold as much of these as he could he began pawning his personal apparel. He sold over $1,600 worth of clothing in sixteen months. His overcoat went the way of the rest.

Wherever Mrs. Bern has lived, she says, she has had trouble with her husband. Six months ago she flatly refused to live with him longer. Since that time she declares Bern has given her constant trouble.

Yesterday afternoon Bern appeared at her flat, No. 903 Burling street. He went to the rear of the dwelling, shoved his hand through a window-pane, and gained an entrance. He then began a wild campaign against the furniture. Curtains and pictures were pulled from the walls and thrown to the floor. When Policemen Griebenow and Broderick arrived the man was still engaged in his maniacal work. Mrs. Bern insisted her husband be placed under arrest.

"I can stand no more," said Mrs. Bern last night. "I have suffered frightfully over this thing, but my husband has fallen so low I fear for my life. It is a pity such a bright man should sacrifice himself, but drink has caused it all. He is capable of making $10,000 a year, and if I had the means would make a last effort to send him to some institution where he could be treated."

LIFE IS LOST AT A HOTEL FIRE.

Four Persons Seriously Injured by Jumping from Windows.

Bluefield, W. Va., Dec. 22.—Fire at 5 o'clock this morning resulted in a monetary loss of $50,000, one man's life, and the severe injury of several others.

The fire originated in Tomany's bakery and quickly spread to B. C. Cohen's clothing store and the Central Hotel, entirely destroying the three structures.

The scene in the burning hotel was an exciting one. The guests all escaped with their lives, but saved little else.

The Dead.

STEVENS, ELI, a servant at the hotel.

The Injured.

Ritz, S. L., fatally injured by jumping from a window.
Blues, George W., seriously injured.
Convers, Sallie, injured by jumping from a second-story widow.
New, Emma, injured by jumping from a second-story window.

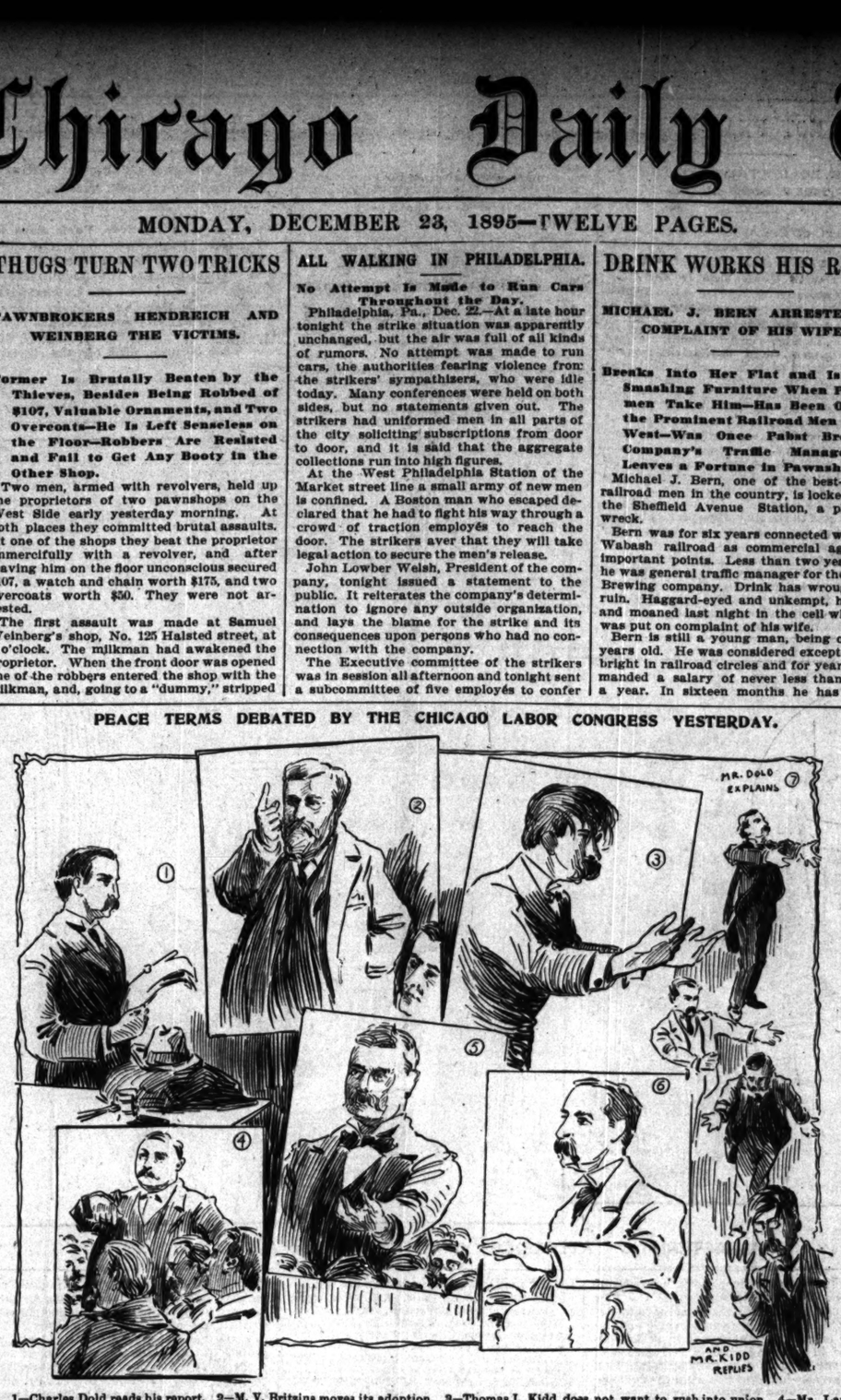
S. L. Ritz succeeded in saving a woman and three children, and then to save himself he had to jump from a four-story window.

Among the more prominent guests at the hotel were William L. Fitch of Kentucky, ex-Senator John Marion of Virginia, and George W. McShernitte of West Virginia.

Leading Omaha Banks Consolidate.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 22.—An arrangement has been entered into by the officers of the American National and the Union National Banks whereby the business of the former is merged into that of the latter. Many of the largest stockholders of both concerns will continue to be identified with the new organization.

PEACE TERMS DEBATED BY THE CHICAGO LABOR CONGRESS YESTERDAY.



1—Charles Dold reads his report. 2—M. V. Britains moves its adoption. 3—Thomas I. Kidd does not want to rush into union. 4—Mr. Lavigne denies the trap. 5—Mr. Dunn wants it referred to a committee. 6—Mr. Ehrenpreiss wants more fight. For report of meeting see page 4.

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.
CHICAGO, MONDAY, DEC. 23, 1895.

Weather for Chicago today: Showers; cooler.
Sun rises at 7:16½; sets at 4:23½.
Moon 8 days old; sets at 11:57 p. m.

INDEX OF TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS

Pages.
1 Republican Policy Decided On.
Thugs Rob Pawnbrokers.
Michael J. Bern's Fall.
William Jones' Tale of Footpads.
2 Iroquois Club Projects.
Sir A. K. Rollit Does Not Fear War.
Smalley's Letter to the Times.
Henry George on the War Talk.
3 Pulpit Views on War Rumors.
Evanston's Hungry to Be Fed.
4 Elopement of a Bridgeport Heiress.
British Ship Sunk by the Berlin.
Labor Bodies to Amalgamate.
Sensational Resignation at Aurora.
5 Leiendecker Pleads Self-Defense.
General Electric Company Methods
Signs for "Sunday-Closing" Shops.
7 Passing of Kansas Frontier Forts.
Cripple Creek a Permanent Camp.
8 Voice of the People.
Honors for Mgr. Satolli.
Sugar Beet Farming for Wisconsin.
Docent Wyld and Miss Lee Married.
9 Work for the Iowa Legislature.
Lake Marine News.
10 Cure of Diphtheria.
Sunday Sermons.
Review of the Business Situation.
11 Knights of the Grip to Meet.
12 Christmas Plans at Washington.

CITIZEN IS SHOT BY A FOOTPAD.

Attempts to Stop a Robber Who Flees from a Policeman.

At 2:30 o'clock this morning Policemen Thomas and Johnson of the Harrison Street Station saw two men in the act of holding up another on Third avenue, near Polk street.

They gave chase and arrested one of them.

The other started down Polk street, and August Luttner of No. 421 State street attempted to stop him. The robber drew a revolver and fired, the bullet striking Luttner in the cheek, causing a painful flesh wound.

The name of the man who was arrested is Michael Bray.

GEN. HARRISON HAS NOT BEEN ASKED

Not Offered a Position on the Venezuelan Commission.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 23.—[Special.]—Ex-President Harrison denies a report which reached here tonight that he has been offered and has refused the Chairmanship of the Venezuelan Commission. He says he has not been asked to accept a place on the commission.

ANOTHER BOND ISSUE DECIDED ON.

Special Meeting of the Cabinet Is Held Sunday.

New York, Dec. 22.—[Special.]—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says at a special meeting of the Cabinet on Sunday President Cleveland decided upon another issue of bonds.

AT A HOTEL IN A ROSALIND SUIT.

Trunk of Rose Coghlan Is Seized to Satisfy a Debt.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—Actor Charles Bates, a member of the Rose Coghlan-Stockwell company, disbanded at Denver recently, is in town and says he will sue for back salary and attach Stockwell wherever he may go.

Stockwell left the combination at Denver and went to Chicago, Bates says, to organize a new company. Many members of the old company are said to be way behind on salaries.

Hayes, the leading man, was owed $180 in Denver, and attached the trunks of Rose Coghlan. He seized them one night when she was playing Rosalind, and she had to be taken to her hotel in her stage dress. A friend released the trunks by giving a bond. This is the story of the actors, who say they will sue now.

BLOWN IN AGAINST AN ESTATE.

Rival Syndicates Collect Large Sums in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—Investigation made today shows that in the last three years 300 people in St. Paul have invested $150,000 in the lottery known as the Jennings estate. An equal, if not greater amount, has been invested by Minneapolis people.

There are two rival syndicates working the scheme, and as they are at war the truth is coming out. The head of the older syndicate is Mrs. Griswold, niece of Hector Jennings of Ohio, who is said to be the cousin and heir of the Jennings in England, who, dying in 1798, left a vast estate.

The other syndicate was organized not long ago by George W. Jenks, a Minneapolis lawyer, who contends that Mrs. Griswold has mismanaged the business and that he alone is the proper party to receive subscriptions for stock.

Mrs. Griswold is in St. Paul to raise an additional $5,000 needed to push the suit pending on behalf of the heirs.

YOUNG GIRL DROPS OUT OF SIGHT.

Mabel Stewart Disappears and No Trace of Her Can Be Found.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—Mabel Stewart, the 17-year-old daughter of John A. Stewart of Harper's Ferry, W. Va., disappeared from Camden Station a week ago. Though detectives have been at work ever since they are unable to solve the mystery. Miss Stewart came here to visit her sister. She had promised her mother to send a message from the station announcing her arrival. She notified her mother by letter from the station that she had just sent a message to her sister. The clerk at the news stand remembered selling the girl the stationery and saw her write two letters. Who got the second is a question.

Detective Riordan says he saw her leave with a man and woman. Her father, who is assisting the police, fears she has been abducted. The girl has never been away from home before. She wore short dresses, and had no male visitors.

FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE ARRESTED.

Is Handcuffed While Asleep with a Knife Ready for Defense.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—Charles Brandon, a fugitive from justice for many years, returned here to the home of his mother a few days ago. His presence became known, and by a clever ruse officers gained access to his house and handcuffed him while asleep. An open knife with which to defend himself was lying by his bedside. His mother and two grown sons had to be placed under guard before he was arrested. He was convicted of the murder of a negro many years ago, but escaped from his guards. Eleven years ago he was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and again escaped. He imagined his crimes of years ago had been forgotten, and returned here, thinking he would not be recognized.

CAST INTO THE LAKE

William Jones Tells His Experience with Footpads.

THEY BEAT AND ROB HIM.

Wrap Victim in a Blanket and Try to Drown Him.

HURTS ARE NEARLY FATAL.

North Side Crime Done Before Supper on Saturday.

POLICE CAST DOUBT ON STORY.

William Jones, lumber merchant, No. 343 Dearborn avenue, says he was assaulted by highwaymen at Clark and Maple streets about 5:45 o'clock on Saturday evening, and, after being knocked senseless, was wrapped in a blanket, placed in a wagon, hauled down Oak street, and thrown into the lake as if dead.

The water was only three feet deep, and the shock of his sudden immersion roused him to consciousness. To these two circumstances, he says, he owes his life.

After wading out of the lake he wandered through Oak street and succeeded in reaching his boarding-house. His head was frightfully cut, he was covered with bruises, and chilled to numbness. Dr. W. A. D. Montgomery was called to dress the injuries, and it was not until yesterday Mr. Jones recovered sufficiently to tell his story. A fractured skull was feared, and the patient gave symptoms of having contracted pneumonia, but last night his physician thought he had escaped both.

Story of the Assault.

Mr. Jones rode from the business district in a limits car to Maple street on Saturday, on his way home to dinner. He looked at the time a minute before the train stopped and saw it was a quarter to 6 o'clock. That was his schedule time for reaching that corner, and a three-minutes' walk would have brought him to his boarding place. There were several people at the corner, but Mr. Jones gave them no heed, supposing they, too, had alighted from the car. He thinks he saw a light spring wagon at the curb, but it was dark, and his mind is still confused.

As Mr. Jones stepped upon the sidewalk he was startled by the forms of several men looming up before him as if to halt him. There may have been three or half a dozen—he did not get time, he says, to take in the full situation.

There was a stunning blow, delivered from behind. The lumberman felt his senses swim, a great pain shot through his brain, and he reeled and fell.

Still half conscious, Mr. Jones realized his assailants were rifling his pockets. He was able to make no outcry. A roll of more than $100, which he carried in his pocket-book, was taken. While resigning himself to fate the injured man had a fleeting recollection he had left his watch at home. It is an heirloom which contains the portrait of a dead child.

Drive Away with the Victim.

Next Mr. Jones had the sensation of being rolled over and over. He is sure he was wrapped in a blanket. The ruffians pitched him into a wagon and drove off. The last impression he now recalls is jolting over a stony street with his aching head pounding at every jump against the hard wagon.

A splash at the foot of Oak street—and the highwaymen left the spot, doubtless thinking their victim was done for. In striking the icy water Mr. Jones was shocked into consciousness. He was hardly able to control his movements, he says, but he found himself standing in the water up to his armpits. His hat was still on his head. He waded out and made his way west in Oak street.

Nothing seemed familiar to him, the injured man says, and he wandered as far as State street before he recognized the locality. He hastened to his boarding-house, and fell almost senseless at the feet of his wife, who was anxious for his coming. That was at 6:30 o'clock—his adventure had taken only three-quarters of an hour.

That, in detail, is the story told by William Jones, and it is believed in full by his wife and friends at the boarding-house.

Description of Injuries.

Dr. Montgomery found the patient suffering from a frightful cut behind the right ear. It exposed the skull and was evidently the work of a blunt instrument. He administered medicine to induce sleep and would not let the sick man be disturbed with questions until noon yesterday.

The police at the East Chicago Avenue Station were notified by the friends of Mr. Jones, and began to investigate the case the following morning. On the strength of the patient's vague statements two detectives searched along the lake shore. At the foot of Oak street, it is claimed, they found fresh wagon tracks going into the water and turning out again. It was easy to tell the marks were not old, as they had not been rain-washed. Near by there were found the footprints of a man, and that seemed to confirm the story of Jones' walking out of the water. The injury on his head was also accepted as good evidence something quite unusual had befallen him.

But the police were inclined to take Mr. Jones' adventure with a grain of salt.

Police Theories.

Examination showed his clothes were not wet above the armpits. The police think highwaymen would not stand a victim on his feet in the edge of Lake Michigan. His hat was on his head, although he does not remember giving it any thought. Footpads, "hold-up men," and cutthroats do not make a practice of adjusting a man's headgear when they desert him, say the police, and with the treatment he alleges he received they think a hat could not have remained upon his head. The policemen say they have learned Mr. Jones did carry his watch and chain through whatever adventure he experienced, and they contend the assault for robbery story with the argument robbers do not take money and leave jewelry.

Inquiry did not reveal that Mr. Jones is given to dissipation, and at his boarding place it was claimed for him he never touched liquor. He is said to be a quiet, home man, who seldom spends his evenings abroad. He is 50 years old, of athletic build, with hair and mustache of iron-gray, and is called handsome. He has two children, who are grown, neither living in Chicago.

LAYMAN PREACHES, PASTOR LISTENS

New Feature in First Baptist Church in Evanston.

A new feature in pulpit parlance was introduced in the First Baptist Church at Evanston last evening.

The pastor exchanged places with a member of his congregation and listened from a pew while the layman discoursed to the large audience which had gathered in consequence of this novel method of conducting church services.

The man who spoke was Mr. J. W. Thompson, President of the Evanston Library Board, a wide reader and deep thinker. He is, moreover, a business man, being the manager of a bicycle company. Mr. Thompson spoke on the progress of the world, development and the origin and development of man.

TO DON NEW WAR PAINT.

IMPORTANT COUNCIL OF IROQUOIS CLUB BRAVES IMPENDING.

Movement to Take the Trail as Marked by the President in Recent State Papers—Incidentally to Boom the Organization and Secure National Convention—Erskine M. Phelps for Next Presiding Officer—Mention of Secretary Olney.

A movement is on foot among leading Democrats in Chicago to make political capital for their party out of President Cleveland's messages on the Monroe doctrine and money question.

This idea came to the front at the Iroquois club on Saturday. In the conference held there to arrange for bringing next year's Democratic National convention to Chicago several speakers declared these state papers had done much to raise the hopes of Democrats everywhere.

Furthermore, the club has called a special meeting for the purpose of taking action upon President Cleveland's stand regarding the Venezuelan controversy, and whatever is said or done, will be mainly from a Democratic standpoint. The meeting will be held tonight. The resolutions will be largely of the patriotic order, and so will be the speeches.

At the same time such men as A. A. Goodrich, P. H. Lineen, Walter S. Bogle, John C. Richberg, and others see in the situation an opportunity to try to pull their party out of the cave, and they are going to take every advantage of it. As the official head of the club ex-Judge S. P. McConnell will preside. He said yesterday there would be no set program, but every one who wants to talk can do so.

Boom for the Club.

Incidentally, the scheme is also expected to give the Iroquois club a boom. Strong efforts are being made by the braves to put the organization on something of the same footing it used to have.

With that end in view, the nominating committee appointed several days ago to select officers for the ensuing year is making headway slowly. It desires to guard against mistakes. Only men who can be depended on to give the club their attention and build it up are wanted.

It will be Presidential year. The members now believe Chicago will be selected as the place for holding the convention. Some go so far as to say if the party wants to succeed at all it must come here. No other city would draw a crowd, not even on the strength of new, hopes, to start the enthusiasm. At least, so they think.

The Iroquois club figures Chicago will be the national headquarters during the campaign. If it is, the club, as a great Democratic organization interested chiefly as such in national politics, will be expected and called upon to take the initiative in manufacturing and discharging campaign thunder. This it would not be able to do under such conditions as have prevailed during the last eight or ten months, with a hard-money membership and an unqualifiedly free silver President.

Qualifications for Officers.

In the selection of new officers, consequently, it is the desire of every one men shall be named who can sustain the political prestige of the club and also reunite its somewhat divided forces. While the committee has done nothing definite yet, there appears to be an almost unanimous feeling in favor of Erskine M. Phelps as the proper person to succeed Mr. McConnell.

Unless he should absolutely decline Mr. Phelps is deemed sure to receive the nomination. It is in the making up of the rest of the ticket the committee finds its labors somewhat difficult. If the members can be got together a meeting will be held this afternoon to complete the ticket.

The annual election will take place in two weeks. No talk of an opposition ticket has been heard and the indications are there will not be one. Ex-Judge McConnell, it is said, would appreciate the honor of a second term, since the position next year might give him some prominence and possibly strengthen his chances as a Gubernatorial aspirant.

Now that the braves are back in their old quarters, where they feel more at home than they did over against Michigan avenue, they want to put on a new coat of paint and take the war path. The only thing in sight seems to be the late Monroe doctrine message. They purpose to make everything possible in the way of party capital out of that document, and in all probability, it is said, boom Secretary Olney as their favorite candidate for President.

Sentiment of Members.

Mr. Lineen started the ball rolling on Saturday when he said if the convention next year is held in Chicago half a million Democrats will come to "whoop things up" on the Monroe doctrine message. Adam Goodrich said virtually the same thing. Their utterances were heartily concurred in. Up to that time hardly a member of the club had felt any enthusiasm over the convention question. The general drift of sentiment was it would not amount to much. At the outset some of the speakers appeared to think a hall large enough to accommodate the delegates and the press would be sufficient. On that basis they commenced making their figures.

But when Mr. Lineen and Mr. Goodrich made the proposition that events of the last ten days had raised Democratic hopes several degrees and suggested the party was not dead, sentiment changed. Postmaster Heath helped it along by predicting a building with seating capacity for 20,000 would be none too small.

By way of increasing the membership of the club a resolution has been passed which permits the admission of 100 new members without the payment of an initiation fee. In order to get desirable men it is required that each of the old members shall have the privilege of presenting the name of one applicant under the rule.

SAYS ENGLAND COULD WHIP US.

Master in Chancery Walt's Poor Opinion of the American Navy.

"Instead of our cruisers preying upon the British marine in case of war the latter would prey upon our cruisers," was the rather startling statement of Master-in-Chancery H. L. Walt yesterday. Mr. Walt served eight years—from 1862 until 1870—in the American navy and is well posted regarding the comparative naval strength of the leading nations of the world. Mr. Walt is quite pessimistic regarding the country's chances at sea in case of a war with England, and he expressed the opinion that inside of thirty days our entire navy would be bottled up and destroyed, and our seacoast cities would fall easy victims to the British battleships.

"It is a very prevalent idea," said Mr. Walt, "our cruisers would play havoc with the British marine, but in my opinion the reverse would be the case, and for this reason: The English passenger steamers are built upon plans approved by the British Board of Admiralty for rapid conversion into armed cruisers in case of war, and so perfect are these in some instances that I have been informed this conversion could be effected in thirty hours. The batteries for many of them are kept at ports in various British colonies, so that if caught abroad in time of war these vessels could be quickly supplied with their armaments.

Our Superiors in Every Way.

"That, as a general rule, they are superior to our cruisers in point of speed is well understood, so, if they wanted to run away they could easily do so, but it is my opinion they would prove more than a match for our cruisers in battle. It is a very common error that the armor of the latter would give them an enormous advantage over the merchant vessels, but this is not true, for the reason that the thickest armor on our present cruisers, so called, such as the New York, Columbia, San Francisco, Boston, Newark, Cincinnati, Baltimore, and Atlanta, is only four inches, and could be easily penetrated by secondary batteries. This being true, and the British vessels being faster, larger, carrying as large if not larger guns, and officered and manned by men fully the equal of those in the British navy, why are they not likely to prove victorious in battle? If not singly, then they could combine, and there are so many that ten of them could be easily provided to watch and run down each one of our war vessels."

"Is the disparity in the size of the two navies greater than during the war of the revolution and that of 1812, when our navy easily held its own against the British?"

"No; the disparity is about the same, but conditions have greatly changed, and the advantages we possessed at those periods no longer obtain. Then our vessels were superior to the British in speed and ease of handling, and we carried heavier guns and excelled them in gunnery. It was no uncommon thing in naval battles in those days for the British ships to be dismantled and reduced to wrecks, while ours were comparatively uninjured. It is needless to say that such conditions do not obtain today, and to predicate success in a war now on the results of those two former wars is the sheerest folly.

United States Badly Handicapped.

"The Indiana is unquestionably a fine ship, and will undoubtedly prove more than a match for any other vessel of her class in the world, but she is a vessel of 10,000 tons and could not be expected to successfully contend with the 14,000 tons battleships in the British navy. The Texas and Maine, the only other battleships near completion, are of only 6,000 tons, and it is easy to be seen would not prove formidable opponents to the larger British war vessels. It would take a year or more before we could hope to have other battleships ready for service, and our greatest efforts could by no chance provide us with a navy capable of contending successfully with the British navy. The fact is if we worked industriously in this direction for ten years we would probably be just about where England is now. She has a hundred vessels in her navy and most of them are more than a match for anything we have. Even if we had 100 modern battleships we would be hopelessly handicapped by our lack of material with which to properly man them. We have lots of efficient, well-trained officers, but not the men, for we might as well expect to pick up merchant sailors and expect them to operate a watch factory successfully as to expect them to operate successfully a modern battleship. It requires trained labor, which we have not in any quantity."

"But would not our land forces be able to quickly reduce Halifax?"

"I think not. There would be just about as much probability of our capturing Liverpool as Halifax."

IT HAS NO VENEZUELAN POLICY.

President Harper Indicates the Position of Chicago University.

President William R. Harper of the University of Chicago has furnished THE TRIBUNE with an explanation of the position occupied by the faculty and the personal views of the professors in regard to questions concerning Venezuela or any other important issue. He says:

"With your permission I wish to repeat the statement made by myself on Saturday afternoon in reply to a question as to whether the faculty of the university would consider the Venezuelan question. Certainly not. The faculty has no power to do such a thing, even if it wished to do so. The communication published as coming from me is an expression of my own personal views and is in no sense an attempt to establish a university policy. I have no authority to speak for the university on such a matter, nor has any one else. It is not the business of the faculty to take up such questions. Among the professors of the university, as everywhere else, there are differences of opinion. Every man is entitled to his own opinion, and to express that opinion, whatever it is. Some condemn the action of President Cleveland, others commend it. Both sides have their representatives, and professors express themselves in reference to this question as in reference to every other question, exactly as they please. The university, as an institution, can have no position on such questions as the one in controversy. Individual professors think according to their own judgment. There is no good reason to expect entire unanimity of opinion on the part of 180 professors in the university on this or any other question."

"And now, again, with your permission, I wish to add to the statement:

"(1) The friends of the university and people in general must, if possible, learn to distinguish between a college and a university. The college may be and perhaps most frequently is conducted with a view of teaching certain prescribed conceptions of religion, ethics, or political economy. The university is conducted for research and investigation, and not as a propaganda for any particular set of ideas. In the University of Chicago every professor is entitled to teach and to utter whatever in his opinion it is wise to teach. The university not only grants him this privilege but protects him in the exercise of it.

"(2) The utterances of Prof. von Holst are accepted by many professors and by many students. My own opinion upon the question at issue, like that of many other officers and students, is very different from his. The university is responsible neither for the views of Mr. von Holst nor for those of myself. We are American citizens, and, as such, may speak according to our own minds. Nor has the public any right to criticise the university on account of such expression. A professor may be criticised, but not the institution.

"(3) The relationship of the university to its professors is one which the public seems to have difficulty in appreciating. It is the highest privilege of the professor to assert his opinions, and the institution which would restrict the exercise of this privilege would stultify itself, or would prove itself something other than a university. It seems necessary to say once more that Mr. Bemis was not asked to resign because of any opinion which he had uttered in the classroom or out of it, but for reasons the full details of which have been published.

"WILLIAM R. HARPER."

Take No Stock in Von Holst.

Fort Atkinson, Wis., Dec. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The people of this country take no stock in Prof. Von Holst or any other professor when his opinions run counter to their own. We only admire their choice diction. M. SHERMAN.

Drown Trying to Ford a Stream.

Hot Springs, Ark., Dec. 22.—News has just reached here of the drowning in Forches Creek of Mrs. Tennis Whitford of Bismarck, Mo., her infant, and her sister, Ada Hardage, while attempting to ford the stream on Thursday last. The infant's body has been recovered.

An acceptable gift—an eight-ounce bottle 50-cent perfume, 30 cents ounce. Dyche's, northwest corner State and Randolph.

DOES NOT FEAR A WAR.

SIR A. K. ROLLIT TRUSTS TO THE NATIONS' GOOD SENSE.

President of the Associated Chamber of Commerce in London Discusses the Venezuelan Dispute—Partly Sides with Uncle Sam in the Plea for Arbitration, but Does Not Think the Monroe Doctrine Is Directly Assailed in the Matter.

London, Dec. 22.—Sir A. K. Rollit, the Conservative member of Parliament for the South Division of Islington, and President of the London and Hull and Associated Chamber of Commerce, granted an exclusive interview today on the outlook for the Venezuelan question.

After remarking that it was a delicate and critical position Sir Albert said:

"It is deeply to be regretted that the incident had imperilled both the good will and trade, and even peace and commerce must in any case be most seriously interrupted and injured just at the time when prospects were improving and business-men were justly hoping for better times."

He did not question the American attachment to the Monroe doctrine and that it was sanctioned by cogent reasons from their point of view. But, after all, he added it was only an exparte dictum and had never been embodied in international law.

The feeling which inspired it, however, he thought was intelligible, but in the true sense of the doctrine Great Britain could not justly be said to desire an extension of territory in seeking a delimitation of its frontier or in insisting upon a recognition of what she believes to be her just rights by a State greatly indebted to her for the development of its public works.

Thinks He Means Business.

He did not think it was wise for Englishmen to follow the example of any Americans in attributing the action of the President merely to party and personal motives. But he felt confident that Americans generally would ultimately realize that the course of President Cleveland and Secretary Olney was impetuous and imperious and had seriously embarrassed even the most peace-loving Englishmen. But he relied upon the good sense and commercial instincts and interests of both peoples to discover a friendly and honorable solution.

In this respect, the gentleman thought, the projected meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce would make for peace. He was sure that the members of the London Chamber of Commerce and of other British chambers were animated by the same amicable and practical feelings.

It had singularly happened that the London Chamber had shown that spirit before the question became acute. In 1891 Señor De Goda, President of the Venezuelan Congress, had been received by the chamber, and as the result of a friendly conference the council of the chamber informed him that if Venezuela made satisfactory overtures for a settlement the chamber would back a suggestion to the British Government to arbitrate the question. Señor De Goda expressed his satisfaction and thanks, but when later, in response to the Georgetown Chamber, the London Chamber urged a prompt settlement of the question, it learned that no such overtures had been made to Great Britain.

Again in 1803, when Sir A. K. Rollit and the council of the chamber had been asked to meet the Venezuelan Minister, they readily assented to the date named for the interview, but the Minister was unable to attend. The Associated Chamber had also cooperated with the London Chamber, and on similar lines.

This disposition should fortify the position of the chamber in such a crisis, and he concurred with them in thinking that international arbitration ought to dispose amicably of such a question. Certainly anything honorable and not an indignity was preferable to war between kindred nations. But Americans must remember that Great Britain, too, had doctrines and feelings, and in the last resort even war might be preferred to peace. Either nation, however, ought to yield force to right, rather than right to force.

Brings Canada Closer to England.

The Times this morning prints a whole page of telegraphic dispatches on the subject of Venezuela. A dispatch from Ottawa says:

"One result of the war scare will be in the thorough equipment of the Canadian forces. The country will not be satisfied till all are armed with the Lee-Metford rifles. It is gratifying to note that the scare seems to have drawn Canada closer than ever to England. Everywhere the firm determination is proposed to hold by the old flag, come what may."

Vienna Feels the Shock.

A Vienna dispatch says:

"President Cleveland is in no small measure responsible for the ruin of hundreds of capitalists in Austria. The Turkish and Abyssinian troubles had shaken the Vienna money market to its foundation, but the New York panic gave it its coup de grace, from which it will take months to recover. In Saturday's panic on the bourse prices receded by leaps and bounds till they reached a figure lower than for years past. The Austrian credit mobilier fell 19 florins, the Hungarian credit mobilier 20, and the Austrian state railways 20 from Friday's prices. It is impossible to estimate, even roughly, the consequences of the panic."

Financial Effect in Berlin.

A Berlin dispatch says:

"The tidal wave of financial panic which has rolled across the Atlantic for the last two days has not spared the Berlin Bourse, which was in a state of feverish excitement on Saturday, speculative securities declining 10 per cent. The Boersen Courier merely reflects the temper of financial circles here when it describes President Cleveland as speculating by his wanton provocation of England on the meanest form of national feeling. It is argued that a country which on the first appearance of a war cloud suffers losses according to one estimate from New York equal to the whole of the war indemnity which France paid Germany is not in a position to wage war, especially on such a trumpery issue. There is little inclination here to take up an American loan, while Paris can scarcely meet the requirements of its old clients in Turkey and Spain. The want of money, it is true, never yet prevented a country from rushing into war. But seldom does the decision rest so largely as in America with the class whose peculiar interests are so largely at stake. On the other hand fears are expressed that the magnitude of the losses already sustained will induce a feeling of desperation, and there are many business-men who still remember the enormous fortunes made in America during the civil war."

Russia Is Pleased.

The dispatch from St. Petersburg says:

"It is easy to see that the Russians cannot help showing satisfaction at the serious turn the dispute has taken. The Novoe Vremya' is at no pains to hide its real sentiments and animus towards England. It declares that Lord Salisbury has already radically changed his Eastern policy by positively refusing any further support to the Armenian agitation, on the ground that Europe does not sympathize with Armenia."

Italy Dodges the Issue.

The dispatch from Rome says:

"Public opinion is unanimous against President Cleveland. The financial panic had no perceptible influence here."

SEEMS TO BE NUTS FOR SPAIN.

Public Opinion at Madrid Strongly Supports England.

Madrid, Dec. 22.—Public opinion here is so strongly in favor of England in the Venezuelan controversy that suggestions are advanced for an alliance between England and Spain in the event of President Cleveland's action involving hostilities. The Imparcial urges upon the government the necessity of friendship with England in order to counteract the Monroe doctrine.

Mexico City, Dec. 22.—The Spanish press violently assails Cleveland on his attitude on the Venezuelan question, asserting that his message is an election trick and that he fails to recognize that England, Spain, and France, have a prior right in this hemisphere. The Spanish papers are organs of resident Spanish colonists and have been in violent opposition to the action of the American people in demonstrating sympathy with Venezuela.

BELIEVES WAR IS IMPOSSIBLE.

Former Home Secretary Asquith Gives His View on Venezuela.

Paris, Dec. 22.—The Gaulois has an interview with the Rt.-Hon. H. H. Asquith, who was Home Secretary in the late Liberal Government of England, in which he said that he believed that war between England and America was impossible.

MEXICO SPEAKS IN STIRRING TONE.

Pretensions of All Europe Must Be Kept from the New World.

New York, Dec. 22.—A special dispatch from the City of Mexico to the New York World announces the determination of the United States Government to enforce the Monroe doctrine has met with unqualified approval all over Mexico. It quotes from the editorial utterances of El Noticieso, the newspaper having the largest circulation in Mexico, as follows:

"The entire American Continent is now aroused by the wicked obstinacy with which Great Britain endeavors without any right to seize on a considerable portion of the Venezuelan territory, making a wanton display of martial force which is not likely to inspire esteem or sympathy for a government which so abuses its power.

"England has come to be, for our sister republics of the new world, a terrible spectre, and even in interchanging international courtesies her name is associated with a feeling of disquiet and regret. Her hand is that of a greedy despoiler, and the mere mention of her name puts us on the alert. Her haughtiness is assumed in order to frighten off any nation which dares question the pretended right on which she always insists. Against her policy of inexorable absorption there has now grown up sentiment which may well be denominated continental.

"It is resentment against her injustice and hatred for her iniquity. The message of President Cleveland is an explosion of this pent-up American feeling which protests against England's policy. She must retreat before this energetic and dignified attitude, and reason must assert its sway with her. The position of the great republic is of incalculable importance, for it is a step forward toward making effective the principle of emancipation essentially American. First came the independence of the European colonies in this hemisphere, and now becomes manifest the necessity of crushing forever the pretensions of all Europe in the new world."

COLOMBIA VENTS ITS ENTHUSIASM.

Stars and Stripes Leads a Big Parade in Colon.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Colon, Colombia, Dec. 22.—[Copyrighted, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The American Consulate was visited last night by a procession of enthusiastic citizens carrying the Stars and Stripes with the flag of Colombia on either side and firing crackers.

The procession halted at the consulate and saluted the American flag. Then the march through the streets was resumed and kept up until morning. Throughout the parade there were frequent shouts of "Viva Cleveland!" "Viva the United States!"

There will be a similar procession tomorrow in Panama, where the newspapers are loud in admiration of President Cleveland's Venesuelan policy. British subjects assemble in knots, discussing the situation and criticising adversely the tone of the Colombian press, but no trouble is feared.

CALLS INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIME.

Prominent Canadian Clergyman Deprecates Any Thought of Strife.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—The Rev. Dr. Grant, principal of Queen's University, Kingston, preached tonight in St. Andrew's Church upon the Venesuelan question, the keynote of his utterances being that there must be no such international crime as a war between Britain and the United States.

Great Britain through its great prosperity had difficulty in winning in arbitration. Mr. Grant referred to the Bering Sea difficulty and to the fact that the States had not yet paid the sum awarded to Canada. President Cleveland's handling of the matter was offensive. Had any other power but the United States taken such action the British Ambassador would have been recalled at once, but England would put up with almost anything from the States short of direct attack. Even should the commission report unfeverably to Britain there must be some settlement found. They were not going to bombard cities and slaughter kinsfolk.

Principal Grant praised the moderate tone of the British and Canadian press, and in his eloquent peroration denounced the evils of war and expressed the hope that an amicable settlement would be arrived at.

SMALLEY HAS HIS FLING

SENDS ANOTHER BATCH OF SNEERS TO THE LONDON TIMES.

Correspondent in New York Sees a Sensible Improvement in the Situation Which He Finds It Difficult to Explain—Says the Second Message Has Angered the Community—Quotes a Few Anonymous Interviews to Prove His Statements True.

London, Dec. 23.—Mr. G. W. Smalley, the New York correspondent of the Times, says:

"Perhaps because it is Sunday, perhaps because of financial disasters, perhaps because of war talk and of the widening conviction that persistence in the present policy may deepen into war, perhaps for other reasons, there is today a sensible improvement in the situation. The lessons of Friday and Saturday have not been lost. The people of the United States are at least a thousand millions of dollars poorer than they were last Tuesday when the President launched his message and menace of war."

Sneers at Second Message.

He says of the second message:

"It has not, in truth, been well received. The incredible cynicism of the message has angered the community, which well knows that its present distress is directly traceable to the President's policy."

Expressions are then quoted from anonymous sources of the anger felt towards the President on account of his Venezuelan message. He also dwells upon the confusion of mind which he sees in Congress over the course to take in regard to the financial situation, and he intimates a belief that the supporters of the President in Congress have been alienated from support of his Venezuelan policy by his second message.

He says of the outlook in Wall street:

"The interval of Sunday is thought likely to steady men's views, and if no misfortune occurs on Monday in London it is believed that Wall street will recover a good part of its confidence."

Slurs for the Senate.

Speaking of the action of the Senate on the Hitt bill the correspondent says:

"Messrs. Lodge and Chandler took command of the party amid applause from a gallery crowded with jingo spectators. The voice of the American people is declared in the Senate by delegates from the streets, much as it used to be in the French convention by the representative of that large, popular constituency which Bismarck in his time described as 'Gentlemen of the Pavement.' But I do not think the best Americans approve of this new method of influencing legislation, nor will ever submit permanently to the leadership of Messrs. Chandler and Lodge."

Of names which are suggested for membership in the Commission the correspondent mentions ex-Senator Edmunds, ex-Minister Phelps, and Andrew White of New York and Chief Justice Fuller, as "excellent names."

Prejudges the Commission.

"Mr. Coudert of New York," he continues, "a Tammany Democrat, belongs in a different category. He is an able lawyer, very hostile to England, who last Tuesday declared his conviction that Venezuela was right and England wrong. If the President wants Commissioners who have made up their minds in that sense, Mr. Coudert will do as well as anybody. Men like Mrs. Edmunds, Phelps, and White and the Chief Justice may perhaps feel a difficulty in serving on a commission nominally judicial, but in fact purely ex parte in its object and composition. It has, however, been suggested that true patriotism has here an opportunity of service. Whatever the President may intend, a commission of independent men of high character might arrive at a conclusion which would make for peace."

The dispatch concludes as follows:

"It is upon the various grounds that are indicated at the beginning of this dispatch and upon the evidence which I give and much more which I do not that I venture to express my belief in a better condition of the general mind of the country than that which existed last week. The end of jingoism is not yet, but there is at least a beginning of better things and a brighter hope for the immediate future."

WILL ACCEPT THE RAM KATAHDIN.

Bill Will Be Introduced in the Senate for That Purpose.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 22.—The President has decided, after considering the matter for some time, that the government cannot accept the Ammen ram Katahdin because of her failure to attain the seventeen knots speed required by the contract. Senator Hale has accordingly introduced a bill in the Senate authorizing acceptance of the vessel. The naval authorities are unanimously of the opinion that it is an efficient warship and is prevented from attaining the required speed only by a peculiarity of its model for which the builders, the Bath iron works, are not properly responsible.

HASTINGS THINKS COUNTRY SAFE.

Believes in Peace and Plenty of Soldiers Otherwise.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—Gov. Daniel H. Hastings of Pennsylvania, one of the Governors who refused last week to discuss the President's Venesuelan message, today went on record in addressing a G. A. R. memorial meeting in Allegheny. He said he believed peace would not be interrupted and the Venesuelan matter would be settled without any stain on our national honor, but if hostilities were forced there were plenty of soldiers in the united country to uphold President Cleveland and the grand doctrine enunciated by President Monroe.

TWENTY THOUSAND WISH TO FIGHT.

Pensions Asking for the Chance to Get at Great Britain.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—Capt. J. W. Kennedy of this city, speaking for the "Northwestern Center of the Fenian Brotherhood," sent a message to President Cleveland tonight tendering the "services of 20,000 men who have been under fire before" in case of war with Great Britain. St. Paul has been a Fenian center for twenty-five years and a large number of the men now anxious to fight England abetted Louis Riel in his two rebellions in the Canadian Northwest.

OPINIONS ON FIGHTING STRENGTH.

Lewis Nixon, Naval Expert, and Col. Fred Grant Size Up Possibilities.

New York, Dec. 22.—[Special.]—Lewis Nixon, designer of the battleships Indiana, Massachusetts, and Oregon, and of the armored cruiser Columbia and other ships in the United States navy, expresses the opinion that in the event of trouble with England the United States would be obliged to wage a defensive war on the seas. He said:

"While we should be obliged to keep most of our fleet at home, the British could carry on an engagement with Venesuela. We should be compelled to deal with the problem of defense ourselves. We should have to depend for the first three months on what war vessels we have in commission now. With the addition of the Massachusetts and Oregon, both of whom could be put in commission in a short time, we should have three very formidable battleships. We should also have valuable aid from the vessels of the merchant marine.

"No greater obstacle has stood in the way of our naval development than the delusion that all the United States had to do was to arm a few tubs with obsolete guns and carry on a war. A fighting navy cannot be improvised—certainly not an offensive one.

"We need have no fear regarding possible operations on land. Our great population and the facility with which we can turn out small arms and high explosives would make us secure against any army that might be landed."

Col. Fred D. Grant, who is one of New York's Military Police Commissioners, does not believe the war cloud will be dissipated as quickly as some persons think it will.

"However, if war does come, and the chances look favorable," said the Colonel tonight, "I shall be among the first to offer to go to the front, even if I am getting old and stout. In the event of a war with England we might lose at the outset, but we should win ultimately, and if we once began we could, before we stopped, take possession of the entire Western Hemisphere."

SIR LEWIS MORRIS WRITES VERSE.

Alleged British Poet Spills His Muse on America's Head.

London, Dec. 23.—Sir Lewis Morris sends a half-column poem to the Daily News entitled "Armenia—America, December, 1895." The poem pictures desolate Armenia turning to England for help, and then proceeds:

"Now at the moment when our England's arm
Should save the innocent from deadly harm,
To cripple her for some mean, sordid aim;
Some lust for gold or place,
Sure, 'twere the very irony of shame,
The debt of deep disgrace."

And then proceeds to reproach the great home of freedom in the West, for staying England's arm. He then continues:

Forbid it, heaven, 'tis crime! 'Tis worse than crime
To dream this villany. The despot's cloak
Of base intrigue suits not thy limbs sublime,
August republic!

The poem concludes in a similar strain. Sir Lewis Morris, it will be remembered, was the subject of a rumor several months ago to the effect that he had been appointed poet laureate.

MAJ.-GEN. SANDHAM NOT WARLIKE.

English Officer Says That Great Britain Will Not Fight.

New York, Dec. 22.—[Special.]—Maj.-Gen. Sandham, retired, of the Royal Artillery, arrived today on the Umbria. When told of the war excitement the Major-General said:

"The war between England and the United States will never come off. Great Britain cannot afford to fight the United States. This talk is all smoke."

The General and his wife left this afternoon for Canada.

COL. DAVIDSON APPROVES DOCTRINE

Says Soldiers North and South Are Solid for American Interests.

U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., held memorial services last evening at the Fullerton Street M. E. Church. The orator of the evening was Col. James H. Davidson, who during his address took occasion to refer to the Monroe doctrine approvingly. He said:

"This mighty conflict [the Civil War] was 'fought to a finish' on American soil by American soldiers, and we are pleased on both sides at the grand results of a restored Union. Today we stand, both blue and gray—ex-Confederate and ex-Union soldiers—solid for American and American interests. We are united, Democrats and Republicans, all our citizens, in believing that from Alaska to Terra del Fuego a distinctive American policy should prevail. We believe this land, this continent, consecrated to freedom, should be free from the intermeddling or the dictation of European monarchies or governments. This sentiment is epitomized as the 'Monroe doctrine.' It embraces all the sister republics, the Argentine States, Central and South America, all that grand system of young republics that are striving to maintain governments 'by the people and for the people,' and it includes even little and weak Venezuela in her controversy with the most powerful nation of Europe.

"Room can be made, when occasion requires, for some Republican States north of our present boundary line. We are solid, we are united. We are as rigid and immovable in these views as the Cordilleras, the Andes, and the Rocky Mountains. As these lofty ranges constitute the physical backbone of the American Continent so the 'Monroe doctrine' constitutes the political backbone of all American States.

"The 'Monroe doctrine,' stripped of all technicalities, means European monarchies and governments must not acquire additional territory on the American Continent, must not intermeddle with, or attempt to dictate on this side the seas. The present tone of public sentiment upholds this contention almost unanimously.

"Arbitration may be approved or condemned, may be accepted or rejected, but, arbitration or no arbitration, we want England and all other European governments to 'keep hands off' this continent."

Two Killed at a Crossing.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—Edward Bureu Jr., a farmer, and Miss Emma Mox, aged 18, while returning from a dance, at crossing the Great Northern tracks in a buggy, near Fergus Falls, Minn., were struck by a train and died within an hour.

Cheaper Wages.

Coolies in Shanghai receive $1.50 per week; in Germany, $6.97; and in New South Wales, $12.50.

No More Mistake.

Punishment by the knout is to be done away with in Russia.

VIEWS OF HENRY GEORGE

THINKS THIS COUNTRY IS MAKING A FOOL OF ITSELF.

Says Congress and the President Are Playing with Dynamite and That It Is Likely to Explode—Cleveland's Commission Suggestion Is Termed a Piece of Impertinence to a Friendly Nation—Thinks Our Common Sense Should Assert Itself.

New York, Dec. 22.—[Special.]—Henry George gave to the correspondent of THE TRIBUNE a signed statement of his opinion of the present controversy between the United States and England over the Venezuelan question late tonight. As it came from Mr. George's pen it is as follows:

"TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: Responding to your request, my opinion is that the dispute between England and Venesuela as to the boundary line of British Guiana does not concern us in the remotest degree, and has no more bearing on the Monroe doctrine than would a dispute as to the boundary line of the British possessions in South Africa. It is not the Monroe doctrine that the President enunciated in his inflammatory message to Congress, but a most ridiculous travesty of it, which, if accepted by the Nation, would certainly involve us in no end of those foreign complications which every real American statesman, from Washington down, has seen that it was essential to the perpetuity of our Republican institutions to carefully avoid.

"Mr. Cleveland's proposal that we should appoint a commission to decide a question as to which our opinion had not been asked by either party is a piece of impertinence to a friendly nation which, seriously carried out, could only mean a determination to pick a quarrel. The most serious aspect of the situation is that both branches of Congress have given their sanction to the reckless suggestion of the President. The absurd character of the whole transaction is shown in what we are now told that the commission can determine what is the real boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana, even if they risk their health by going down there, and that to really discover who is right and who is wrong in the dispute they must go to Madrid or The Hague and hunt up the archives of the Governments of Spain and the Netherlands. But we are placed by the reckless demagogism of the President and the hardly less reckless demagogism of the two Houses of Congress in a position in which we must either make ourselves a laughing stock or provoke a war the most dreadful and the most wanton that the civilized world has yet known.

"The idea that there will be no war is based on the truth that nothing could be further from the wish either of the people of the United States or the people of Great Britain than war. But the history of the world shows that peoples have over and over again been driven into wars that they did not intend to make.

"There are few Americans, I think, who have a better knowledge of the feeling of the English people than I have had opportunities of acquiring. They would believe, make any sacrifice, save that of honor, rather than go into a war with us. But they are our own people, and the bulldog in them is not dead. They will fight, just as we would fight, if kicked into it. And if the appointment of this commission does not mean open bluff it means kicking them into war.

"To avert the gravest disasters I do not think the expression of the common sense of the American people can be too quick or too strong. And it should be an expression that will put an end to this jingo spirit in all its expressions and in all parties. As it is, we are letting our politicians play with dynamite. They do not really mean it, it is true; or at least the better of them do not mean it, for it is unfortunately true that we have been cultivating an interest that really wants war for war's sake.

"But whether they mean it or not, dynamite will explode if recklessly handled, whether by a fool or a knave. So far the bears of the stock exchange and the Sultan of Turkey are the only ones who have profited by Mr. Cleveland's recklessness. But even if it ends there, who has gained? If our folly goes no further domestic reform is made more difficult, the pinch of poverty among great masses of our people is increased, and we have lost in the respect of the world, and ultimately our own self-respect. HENRY GEORGE."

IN DEFIANCE OF THE CODY LAW.

Peoria Barbers Keep Open Shop, Notwithstanding Previous Fines.

Peoria, Ill., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—But two hotel barber shops were open today, those of John Schlatter and E. B. Scheerhut. These men were yesterday fined for a violation of the law and will be arrested again tomorrow morning. The complainants will be the Trade and Labor Assembly, which has determined on the prosecution of all offenders.

John Thomas, Frank Evans, and F. B. Smith, who were last week convicted of burglary, yesterday afternoon went before Judge Worthington in the Circuit Court and pleaded guilty to robbing the safes of W. V. Watson at Glasford, J. A. Erford at Hanna City, and the Hanna City drug store. They were sentenced to the penitentiary.

In the Circuit Court William Donovan was acquitted of the murder of Perry Glover, the case having been on trial several days. Some months ago Donovan shot and instantly killed Glover in a quarrel over a cabin boat. Self-defense was the plea. Immediately on being released he was arrested for burglary and larceny, and the authorities claim to have a good case against him.

The case of the people against Mrs. Avilla B. Jensen was nolle prossed. She is the music teacher who was arrested three months ago for the theft of a necklace clock valued at $250 from the jury goods store of Clark & Co. She was caught in the act, indicted and tried, but the jury failed to agree. The defense was that she was temporarily insane at the time.

ARE NUMBERED WITH THE DEAD.

Funeral of Walter K. Manning.

The funeral of Walter K. Manning, one of the victims of the explosion on board the steamship St. Paul at New York Dec. 13, was held yesterday afternoon at the home of his parents, No. 411 Winthrop street, Argyle Park. The services were conducted by the Rev. F. W. Keator, rector of the Church of the Atonement. Music was rendered by the choir of St. Peter's Episcopal Church. Temporary interment was at Graceland. The final resting place will be Cincinnati, O. The pallbearers were:

Frank Portman,	Ernest Hannington,
William Kay,	James Badger,
Robert Whitcomb,	N. Nicholson.

Funeral of William J. Ferris.

Funeral services of William J. Ferris, Secretary of the Troy Bakery company, who met his death under an Illinois Central train at Thirty-first street last Wednesday night, were held yesterday afternoon at the residence of his father, J. H. Ferris, 4504 Oakenwald avenue. The Rev. John P. Hale of the Kenwood Evangelical Church conducted the services. Representatives of the Royal Arcanum and Royal League, of which the deceased had been a member, were in attendance and acted as pallbearers. They were Messrs. Hathaway, Potter, Baker, Stubbs, Wilkins, and Hartley.

FIRE LOSS OF TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Spice Mills Totally Destroyed in the Ohio Metropolis.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—The five-story brick building at Nos. 214 and 216 Walnut street, occupied by the W. W. Thomas spice mills, caught fire from some unknown cause at 5 o'clock this afternoon and was destroyed. Only the walls remain. The loss on the building is $40,000, on stock and machinery $90,000, with between $75,000 and $80,000 insurance.

Houston, Tex., Dec. 22.—At Kosse, Tex., fire this morning destroyed seven brick business buildings with the stocks of seventeen firms. Outside towns rendered prompt assistance or the entire town would have been lost. Loss, $75,000; insurance, $30,000.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 22.—The building at No. 20 West Baltimore street, this city, occupied by Heidelberg & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in clothing, was destroyed by fire today. Loss on stock is estimated at $40,000.

Vandalia, Ill., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—Fire caused by spontaneous combustion destroyed the flouring mills belonging to Col. H. Early this morning. Loss, $5,000; insurance, the Norris western of Freeport, Ill., for $2,500.

Read penmanship exposed by teacher of Spencer's Business College, No. 103 Wabash.

CHARACTERISTIC ATTITUDES OF THE REV. J. H. O. SMITH.

[Dr. Smith's sermon yesterday on page 5.]

FOR CREDIT OF NATION.

CONGRESS PROMPT TO HEED THE PRESIDENT'S REQUEST.

Definite Policy of Financial Reform Decided On by the Ways and Means Committee of the House—Fifty Millions to Be Supplied by an Increase in Customs—Three Per Cent Bonds to Protect the Gold Reserve—National Bank Measures.

(Continued from first page.)

future conferences, but the general plan will be substantially the same. There will be no time lost in passing it through the House.

If the committee's plans can be formulated in time they will be submitted to the House on Tuesday, but as there is so much clerical work to be done in preparing the bills it probably will be Thursday before the committees are ready.

When the time does come there will be no long debate. The Rules committee will bring in a special provision, making but scant allowance for talk, and a vote will be forced immediately. If a quorum of the House is not certainly present absent Republican members will be telegraphed for, so that the country may be assured that the House has promptly answered the President's demand for speedy action.

Whatever plan is submitted by the Ways and Means committee will certainly pass the House before the end of the year. The difficulty will be in the Senate, and this is the only thing about which the House leaders are now at sea. They want to frame their plan in such a way as to make it most likely of passage by the Senate.

To Surmount Senate's Objections.

That body has an unquestioned majority of members absolutely devoted to the free coinage of silver. They have announced openly that they will not vote for a gold bond under any circumstances, or for any legislation specifically directed against silver, and probably not for any financial legislation which did not directly favor silver.

This is a pretty high stone wall to leap, but the men who have charge of the Ways and Means measure believe they see a breach in the wall over which they can leap. The general plan outlined above does not alter the status of silver, nor does it change existing laws in favor of a gold standard. On general principles the silver men ought not to object to its passage through the Senate, but they are curious cattle and have to be brought face to face with other issues.

The silver Senators from Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and California among the Republicans dare not, it is said, vote against a bill restoring the duty on raw wool. The sheep breeders of the West would never allow them to return home alive after such a performance. The same thing is true of the increases in the agricultural schedules. The farmers of the West and Southwest were hard hit by the reductions made by the Wilson-Gorman tariff, and they would never forgive the Senators who missed an opportunity to restore a part of the old rates. The Northwestern Senators would also be directly amenable to the increase in rates on lumber under the horizontal advance, and with the woolgrowers, the farmers, and the lumbermen to be benefited and silver not injured they will find it hard to kick against the pricks.

Aid from the Democrats.

It is, however, necessary to secure a stray Democratic vote or two, and these are understood to have been provided for. Texas is a great wool State, and while Roger Q. Mills is a dyed-in-the-wool free trader, Horace Chilton, his new colleague, is a friend of the sheep breeders, and knows what side to take in an emergency. One or two other Democratic Senators, it is said, are ready to vote for a bill helping the sheep, lumber, and agricultural interests, and specifically limited as to time, so as to preserve its emergency and revenue features. The difference in opinion among the Republican leaders of the House is, therefore, whether it is wiser to embrace their whole plan of relieving the financial strain in one comprehensive bill and let it take its chances, or separate it into two or three separate measures and send them sailing over the uncertain Senate sea.

There are good reasons for either course. If there is one omnibus bill the silver men may vote for the financial plans to secure the benefits to wool, lumber, and agricultural products. The more moderate tariff Democrats may vote for the increases in customs duties as an emergency measure and to secure the manifestly valuable financial reforms. On the other hand, if the measures are divided the radical silver men who would vote against the whole bill because of the financial changes involved might support the tariff changes if proposed independently.

Mr. Cleveland Under Consideration.

To balance them the tariff reformers would jump on the scheme for raising revenue with both feet, while perhaps voting for the plans to strengthen the Treasury.

Then there is Mr. Cleveland to consider. He might overlook the increase in tariff rates if presented in a bill providing needed financial reforms, but would find it hard to approve a tariff measure raising the duties if presented as a separate measure.

All these contingencies were considered by Speaker Reed and Chairman Dingley at their long conference this afternoon. The method of procedure has been left in their hands, and whatever they decide will be followed by the committee. If the measures are split up it might be possible to get one or more of the least complicated ones through the House this week, but Mr. Dingley said tonight that he would hardly be ready until Thursday. The Democrats on the Ways and Means committee will meet tomorrow. They say, through several of their members, that they will oppose any tariff measures, but it makes but little difference what plan they decide on, for the Republicans are determined to give the country an example of legislation.

The Republicans have a comprehensive plan to furnish more revenue and correct financial eccentricities, they have the majority to pass any measure, they have the rules of the Fifty-first Congress to work under, they have Speaker Reed to apply them, and they have the desire of the country to stop talking and do business. That is just what they propose to do, and probably before Saturday night comes the Republican plan to stop the leak in the Treasury will be on its way to the President.

Ways and Means Committeeman Talks

Aurora, Ill., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—The present financial situation of the country is due largely if not wholly to the defective and inadequate tariff legislation of the Democratic party. There has been a deficit since the Gorman-Wilson tariff bill became a law of from $4,000,000 to $13,000,000 a month. The reserve in the Treasury has, in fact, been used to pay the daily running expenses of the government.

Mr. Carlisle, in his report to Congress, endeavors to show that this is not correct, but every intelligent American knows a revenue law that monthly brings into the Treasury less money than is paid out by the government for its expenses compels it to use its reserve.

I think President Cleveland was unduly excited over the flurry in Wall street when he sent his financial message to Congress. The condition of the Treasury is not different from what he should have expected months ago under existing Democratic legislation.

However, to meet the present emergency as expressed in his message I favor the issuing of short time bonds of the character suggested by Senator Allison in the closing days of the last Congress. As a permanent remedy for our financial ills I favor such tariff legislation on protection lines as will make the daily revenues of the government exceed its daily expenditures. Congress can then, without the excitement of a Wall street panic hanging over the country, take up the question of a revision of our national banking laws and that of retaining or retiring the greenbacks in circulation.

A. J. HOPKINS,
Eighth District.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY CONGRESS.

Views of National Legislators on Current Financial Questions.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—Senator Teller of Colorado, leader of the free silver men, and several of the Illinois delegation in the House of Representatives have prepared signed statements in regard to the action to be taken by the National Legislature on the financial questions to be brought before it. The statements follow:

Free Silver Leader's Views.

Gold goes abroad to pay our national debts. Legislation that will reduce imports will lessen the demand for gold for export. The gold in the Treasury can be kept there whenever the government will exercise its option to redeem greenbacks and Treasury notes in silver. The President proposes to keep the gold in the Treasury by retiring or redeeming the entire issue of greenbacks and Treasury notes now in circulation; but if that is done the export of gold will continue as long as we continue to import more than we export, and while we have debts to pay abroad.

No bill can pass for the retirement of greenbacks and Treasury notes.

If the government was in receipt of a sufficient revenue there would be little difficulty in maintaining the gold reserve in the Treasury. So it would appear to be the first duty of Congress to provide additional revenue. This is not likely to be done during this session if the House of Representatives insists, as it is said it will, on attaching an objectionable bond issue to the proposed revenue measure. It looks to me as if the session will be wasted in discussion, and adjournment find the country in its present condition so far as the national finances are concerned.

I am of the opinion that there should be a complete change in the financial system of the United States, and the first step in that direction is to authorize the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, or, what would be better still, at the French ratio of 15½ to 1. But there is no hope of that being done at this session, for if such a bill should pass both Houses of Congress it would be vetoed by the President.

HENRY M. TELLER,
Senator from Colorado.

Tariff First, Then Silver.

Under the law it is the duty of the House of Representatives to institute all legislation pertaining to the financial interests of the country. The people spoke in no uncertain sound to the Republican majority of the present House. We must act and relieve, in so far as we have the power, the present financial straits of our government.

First, we should offer to the Senate and the Chief Executive a tariff bill framed on Republican lines which will increase the revenues of our country. If this should be rejected by either the Senate or the Executive it will become our duty to present again a measure directing the Executive, through the Secretary of the Treasury, to pay out silver where it is now lawful to pay our obligations in silver, and thereby in that way to break the endless chain referred to by the President in his late message.

I am opposed to the retiring of the greenbacks, thereby contracting the currency, putting us at the mercy of the moneyed interests, and issuing instead thereof bonds drawing interest, necessarily piling up the public debt in a time of peace.

From best advices, I should say a tariff bill will be offered as above indicated, but I do not think it will become a law.

It is possible that a short time people's loan at a low rate of interest, payable in coin, meaning gold or silver, may be made.

GEORGE W. PRINCE,
Tenth District.

Senate Blocks the Way.

I do not believe there will be any important financial legislation at the present session of Congress unless the difficulty arising from the Venezuelan incident should make it necessary to adopt some bill to give the President authority to make an advantageous loan for military purposes. If a bond measure becomes necessary I should favor the policy of giving the citizens of this country the first opportunity to buy the same, making the bonds of small denominations, and adopting a system of negotiation which would enable private citizens all over the country easily to obtain them. I believe that the greatest cause of our financial troubles lies in the lack of revenue produced by the Wilson bill, and I should favor remedying the difficulty by making some conservative tariff legislation and leaving the responsibility upon the President to sign it. I should not favor a bond issue unless the necessity was immediate and plainly apparent. As to the probability of financial legislation, much depends upon the attitude of the advocates of free coinage in the Senate. If the rumored threats that no legislation of a general character shall pass the Senate without a free coinage rider, it may be that the President will find neither measure of some character confronting him. On account of the silver majority in the Senate it seems certain that no legislation unapproved by them can become a law at the present session.

JOSEPH N. GRAFF,
Fourteenth District.

No Legal Tender Destroyed.

I do not think now that with a single standard gold monometallist in the executive office a free silver Senate and a House of Representatives whose views on this subject have not yet been expressed it is possible for any important financial legislation this session. I am sure that not one dollar of the existing legal tender paper money of the country will not be canceled or destroyed by the authority of Congress.

B. F. MARSH,
Fifteenth District.

Must Await Another Administration.

All necessary appropriations for carrying on the government must, of course, be made, but the government cannot be run on the present and lately past scale of expenditure, for the good reason that we cannot afford it. We are running in debt every day, and are likely to every day Mr. Cleveland remains President, for he is not willing to join Congress in the only possible way of getting enough money to pay expenses, that is, by such changes in the tariff schedules as will not only bring us enough revenue, but will encourage industries in our land. We had no trouble in this country about Treasury notes or gold or silver until the country turned its back on the American doctrine of protection.

Mr. Cleveland wants to keep the Wilson-Gorman tariff, whether it brings us revenue enough or not, as he believes in paying our running expenses by issuing our bonds, and his great worry is that Congress will not let him specifically promise to pay the bonds in gold. He wants to pay debts on the Pickwickian plan of issuing I. O. U.'s.

JAMES A. CONNOLLY,
Seventeenth District.

As Few Words as Possible.

I am opposed to issuing more bonds, except to bridge us over a critical point, and as a matter of absolute necessity to the maintenance of the credit of the Nation. If we come to this point the bonds should be in small denominations, bearing not to exceed 3 per cent interest, and redeemable at the option of the government. Such bonds would be taken by the people in sufficient amounts to relieve all present necessities.

However, the probabilities of any such a proposition passing Congress are, in my judgment, extremely slight. If bonds are issued I think they will have to be issued under the laws now in force.

The pressing need, in my judgment, is for legislation that will increase the revenue. I am opposed to going into a general revision of the tariff, even to the extent of increasing all schedules 15 per cent, as some propose. Such a course would only emphasize the inequalities and injustices of the present tariff. A far better plan, in my judgment, is to increase the rates on a few of the schedules, where it is apparent that further protection is needed, and change some of the articles now on the free list to the dutiable list. This would furnish more revenue, and at the same time revive some of our industries. There ought also to be a reduction in expenses. With as much money going into the Treasury in revenue as is being paid out our financial problems will largely disappear.

W. F. L. HADLEY, Eighteenth District.

Thinks Wall Street Can Stand It.

We need some financial legislation. The revenues ought to be strengthened and without any general tariff bill on the lines of protection. By this I mean without any attempt to enact the McKinley bill in its entirety. It is the duty of the country to stand by the President, but this does not imply that Congress should adopt his financial ideas in the matter of issuing interest-bearing bonds payable in gold. The Republican House ought to send to the Senate and the President some legislation that will provide against the deficit. There are three ways of providing against a deficit:

1. Borrowing money on bonds. To this both country and Congress seem opposed.
2. Increasing internal revenue taxation. This is wrong in principle.
3. Increasing tariff duties which could be so done as to give protection to the American farmer and laborer. This last ought to be done.

The agricultural people of Illinois have endured a panic and a diminution in values for the last three years, and the people in New York ought to be able to stand it for a few days. I do not know that Congress ought to go much out of the way to prevent losses from stock gambling. We'll get over it, and when we do there will be no money lost.

BENSON WOOD,
Nineteenth District.

Increased Duties on Wool and Iron.

I do not think it is either wise or politic to attempt to recast the financial policy of the country in a few days. That is a matter that requires care, time, and serious thought, and it will not be done now on any sudden impulse.

All this talk of panic is not well founded. They can get up a panic any time they wish to in Wall street. There seems to be an impression in some quarters that all the business interests of the country revolve about that center. The depreciations in stocks there do not mean anything as offset against the vast financial strength of the United States. I do not look for any panic.

I do not think it will be possible to enact any measure looking to an issue of bonds. I do believe, however, there may be a revenue bill brought in that will look to the reenactment of the duties on wool, probably on iron, possibly on cotton, and upon the full line of agricultural products. This will aid the country in meeting any deficit. This, I think, covers the situation.

GEORGE W. SMITH.
Twenty-second District.

SLEEPER FOR NEXT OHIO SPEAKER.

Now Has Fifty-five Votes Pledged to His Candidacy.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—David L. Sleeper of Athens County will be the next Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives. Nine of Hamilton County's ten Representatives met at the Young Men's Blaine club yesterday afternoon, and after an hour's conference decided to vote unanimously for Mr. Sleeper. George Hafer, the absentee, will vote for Boxwell. The candidate appeared in person. He said he had received written pledges from forty-eight Representatives to vote for him in caucus. Fifty-five votes are required to nominate.

Alexander Boxwell, ex-Speaker, and Sleeper's only opponent, claims fifty-one votes.

Leaving out all consideration of claims by either candidate the influence wielded by Hamilton County delegation is sufficient to bring enough others into line to elect the man chosen by that delegation.

Boxwell, however, has not given up hope, and is still making a fight. He visited the Hamilton County delegation a week ago and had a ten-minute hearing. There was no lack of promises by both candidates that Cincinnati should have a fair share of committee appointments.

Two years ago the Hon. Alexander Boxwell was the administration candidate for Speaker against the Hon. Charles P. Griffin and triumphed. Again he is Gov. McKinley's choice, but he cannot win.

Ex.-Gov. Foraker is back of Sleeper, and the Hamilton County delegation is solidly for Foraker.

Both McKinley and Foraker have disclaimed any interest in this fight, and neither has used personal influence, it is said. Friends of both, however, have been at work, and the result is as specified.

Boxwell made the claim some time ago that Foraker had promised to support him. This was promptly denied by the ex-Governor.

This is Foraker's second triumph. At Zanesville Nash was McKinley's candidate for Governor, but Bushnell, Foraker's man, was named.

How far this latest turn in the game of politics will affect the complexion of the Ohio delegation to St. Louis next June is hard to say. However, as McKinley will retire to private life in January and will be practically without influence in the Legislature, he is expected to have little to do with the selection of the delegation. Foraker will practically name it and his will will be done.

QUENAN LIKES LIFE IN ALABAMA.

Unwilling to Return to Chicago to Stand His Trial.

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—Chief Deputy Sheriff George Moroney, representing Sheriff Pease of Chicago, has arrived here armed with papers for the return to Chicago of the prize-fighter, Mike Quenan, on a charge of intimidating voters in the last Aldermanic election there. Quenan has employed counsel here. They undertook habeas corpus proceedings without success. He is still in the city jail. Moroney has gone to Montgomery to get the Governor to sign the extradition papers. He will probably leave for Chicago with his prisoner tomorrow night. Quenan says he will not go to Chicago unless absolutely compelled to.

Two feet of pretty children's faces. Next Sunday's art supplement.

PULPIT ON WAR RUMORS.

MANY CHICAGO MINISTERS SPEAK ON MONROE DOCTRINE.

Dr. Thomas, the Rev. R. A. White, Dr. Canfield, Dr. Barrows, and Others Uphold the Principle in Unmistakable Language—Not One of Them, However, Believes Actual Conflict Will Be the Result—Reliance Is Placed on Christian Judgment.

Many clergymen in Chicago commented on President Cleveland's message on Venezuela in their sermons yesterday. While the Christmas theme was the basis of the larger number of these discourses, time and space were easily found to inject a few words regarding the great question now being discussed all over the world. Dr. H. W. Thomas, always one of the foremost among clergymen in patriotic movements, spoke in the morning at the People's Church, McVicker's Theater, before a crowded house upon the theme, "Progressive Solution of Great Problems," and during the delivery of the sermon he was interrupted by applause several times. He preached from the text: "Art thou he that cometh, or look we for another?" Mat. x., 1-3.

After introducing his theme by the remark that principles and events are not thoroughly understood at the time they are spoken or happen, and their complete significance is seen years later, he said:

"In the administration of national affairs President Monroe sought to lay down the general principle that foreign nations should not encroach upon the rights of this land; that America should be governed by Americans. It is this principle that President Cleveland insists upon, and the Americans are ready and bound in honor to defend. If the Monroe doctrine does not, as stated in his time, cover all points involved in the present issue, the principle laid down does; and it is upon that the President insists in his demand upon Great Britain for arbitration and in his message to Congress. This larger interpretation and application of the principle may come to be known as 'the Cleveland doctrine,' and it has received the unanimous indorsement of House and Senate, and will be just as unanimously maintained by the people of the United States.

"In the great world movement the time has come when the New World must be free from the domination of the Old World. In this we are asserting no arbitrary or unjust claims, but simply affirming the principles and policy by which we have been guided in the past, though all too leniently, on our part. It may seem to some like a small affair for our government to interfere in the little matter of a dispute about a boundary line away on the eastern shores of South America. But the way to protect the rights of this continent against foreign aggressiveness is to begin at the borders, and all we have asked is that the matter in dispute be submitted to arbitration. And this demand must be insisted upon at whatever cost.

"This country has never been grasping; has never sought to enforce annexation; has not sought to absorb the republics of Mexico and South America; rather has it sought to encourage their independence, and now offers kindly mediation only to prevent a powerful royalty from forcibly trampling upon the rights of one of these weak democracies. Our hope is that in the destiny of nations all these republics will yet be united in one great government; that there will be two free nations on this continent; and thus as the far-seeing Blaine hoped for and worked for, a great pan-American confederation of common interests.

"England was not so sensitive about national rights and boundary lines when she took Guiana, Cape Colony, New Holland, Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand from the Dutch, Canada from the French, and Gibraltar from Spain. England has always pursued a grasping, offensive policy and would claim the whole earth if she could.

"We admire her energy, but not her arbitrary methods; and have simply said that so far as this continent is concerned these must cease. Nor is it at all probable this question will result in a war between these two great nations. England has had two experiences of this kind in the past and by these has learned at great cost the difficulties of fighting three thousand miles from her own shores."

REPUDIATES 'PEACE AT ANY PRICE.'

Monroe Doctrine as Dear to America as "Balance of Power" to Europe.

At St. Paul's Universalist Church, Prairie avenue and Thirtieth street, the Rev. Dr. A. J. Canfield preached on "Christmas," but devoted a part of his sermon to the Venezuela affair. He said:

"We are celebrating the advent of Christ, which was accompanied by the overture of the angels announcing 'peace on earth, good will to men.' In all ages we find mankind cherishing an ideal of social order in which the dire confusion of struggle and strife shall be ended and heart shall be knit to heart and hand to hand in good will and fellowship. This is the dream of the ages.

"During the last twenty-five years comparative quiet has prevailed among the great powers of Christendom, but they have been far from idle. Indeed, the master stroke of our vaunted science is the perfection of the art of mowing down men. Is not the uppermost idea in Europe and America at this moment national armament, preparations for war on a more extensive scale than ever before? The wealth of the civilized world is making ready for the manufacture of destructive weapons. Skill and inventive genius were never so alert and busy as today in devising instruments of mortal pain.

"In regard to the possible outcome between the diplomatic champions of this country and England at the present time I see no occasion for extended speech from the pulpit. It is not now, though it may become, a question of principle and national honor. Neither is it as yet a conflict for self-defense, or for the liberation of any class or race. I do not see what possible objection England can have to our inquiry concerning the boundary line of one of her colonies. When it comes to the Monroe doctrine there may be a different aspect, since that doctrine is quite as sacred in our eyes as is the 'balance of power' doctrine in Europe and Asia. Still, I look upon all these dynastic questions as subjects of diplomacy rather than of strife upon the battlefields. The thought of actual war between England and the United States is so unspeakably horrible I am slow to believe in its probability. At the same time I repudiate the doctrine of 'peace at any price,' which is the most dangerous enemy to universal and permanent peace. The sure preventive of war is absolute justice, or, better still, is good will towards all men.

"Therefore I fling upon the burdened atmosphere wherein thunderbolts are sleeping the white dove of Christian peace. Not 'peace at any price,' but such as the angels proclaimed at Bethlehem—the peace of Christ, the Lord. That is more needed among the nations today than either the balance of power or the Monroe doctrine."

NO LAND-GRABBING IN AMERICA.

Stand Taken Is One from Which This Nation Will Never Recede.

Dr. Barrows preached yesterday morning at the First Presbyterian Church on "Christian Ideals," and took occasion to express his mind on Armenian and Venezuelan matters. He said:

"With the thought of Christ as our own and humanity's ideal, we look out today upon a world sadly disturbed. We have come to hate tyranny and robbery and brutal insolence and every form of cruelty. The Christian heart of the world suffers today as the heart of heathen Rome never suffered over the miseries inflicted by war and hatred. The Christian heart agonizes over our Christian brethren, on whom has come every possible wretchedness that cruel oppression can inflict. One longs to repeat John Milton's lines over the massacres in Piedmont which led Cromwell to threaten to turn the English guns against the Castle of St. Angelo, and to say:

" 'Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughtered saints, whose bones
Lie scattered on Armenian mountains cold.'

"I am glad the American people with one voice have said land-grabbing on the American continent by European powers must cease. Whether or not Great Britain has been guilty of it I do not know enough to say, but this I am willing to affirm, this noble and puissant Nation, which now from the Atlantic to the Pacific is rising in her majesty and shaking her invincible locks, has been so touched by the ideal of free republican government, and by a sense of its own mission from God to this Western World, the position which we have recently emphasized is one from which we shall never recede—least of all moved by the sneers of European journals and the antics of European bondholders. One must misread the history of America from the days of the Pilgrims to this hour who does not recognize our majestic moral mission, which cannot be cramped into any narrow portion of the Western Hemisphere. I do not believe God ever intended this continental republic, throned between her subject seas, and to contain a population of 500,000,000 people, speaking the language of Milton and Washington—that this imperial commonwealth of time, before whose power and prosperity, as English historians confess, the proudest nations of the Old World will sink as insignificant, was ever meant to be the political or moral dependency of Great Britain or of any other European State. I believe that the present storm will be quieted down, and the English-speaking nations will lock hands and hearts with deeper self-respect and mutual love, to conquer this world for Christ, to extend those victories of peace which are not less renowned and more permanent than those of war."

'HE THINKS THERE WILL BE NO WAR.

Two Cultured Nations Cannot Afford to Settle Differences Like Bullies.

"The Monroe Doctrine" was the subject of a prelude by the Rev. R. A. White at the Stewart Avenue Universalist Church yesterday morning. He said:

"Curious that as the sacred shadow of the Christmas season mantles the earth and the globe is circled with the holy chant of 'Peace on earth and good will toward men' a nation most committed to a policy of peace should be talking war. In my memory this Nation has not been so stirred up by the jingo spirit as at present, or for so little reason. But there will be no war with England. Our close social and race relations with England make war difficult if not impossible. It is too late in the affairs of the world for two civilized and cultured nations to step into the prize ring and settle a trivial dispute like two bullies. Neither England nor America can afford to risk the fortunes of war. Still it ought to be emphasized that American patriotism cannot be bribed by Wall street or the Chicago Stock Exchange. Americans will not now or ever permit themselves to be humiliated by another nation at the bidding of the money kings, nor need England expect to intimidate us by raiding our securities.

"I should not be a true American, however, if I did not insist that the Monroe doctrine in its full meaning must be upheld and maintained. We can have no further aggressions on this continent by European powers. The Venezuelan question involves the Monroe doctrine, Prof. von Holst to the contrary notwithstanding. A foreign nation need not swallow up a whole republic on this side the sea before the Monroe doctrine applies. Encroachment by diplomacy, bribery, stealthy advance of boundaries, or in any manner 'controlling the destiny' of any portion of these continents other than is already controlled is an infringement of the Monroe doctrine. Whether England has done this in the matter of Venezuela is a question of fact only to be passed upon when facts are known. If England has advanced 33,000 square miles beyond her actual rights, though the result might not be as menacing as the seizure of Venezuela, the principle involved is the same. No one doubts the patriotism of Von Holst, but many will doubt his judgment even in his chosen field of investigation.

"That the Monroe doctrine is not international law, as Salisbury intimates and Von Holst echoes, is not to the point. Enough that it is American unwritten law. 'No taxation without representation' was not considered international law by England, but it went just the same. The declaration of 'independence' was not international law in the eyes of England, but it staid.

"The President may possibly have been premature in his attitude. There may be some bluff in his message and some politics. No one knows for sure. But this much is certain—the American people will approve a courteous word of warning to our English neighbors. The courtesies of nations or arbitration will settle this particular dispute without doubt, but it will not be at the expense of or the infringement of the Monroe doctrine."

SAYS IT'S ONLY A WAR OF WORDS.

The Rev. Johnston Myers Relies on Christian Judgment of the Nations.

At Plymouth Church last night the Rev. Johnston Myers of Immanuel Baptist Church preached on the theme: "War or Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men," from the text: "And on Earth Peace." He said:

"These words, 'on earth peace,' sound amid these war rumors like a hollow mockery—Armenia, Venezuela, Bethlehem, sound discordant. There is no war with England, there will be none. Only a war of words. They are harmless. Neither this country nor England would be afraid, but the Christian statesmanship of both nations makes war over a trifle impossible. The Christian judgment of both nations would not allow questions of a boundary line for a South American State or a difference of opinion about international law to embroil them in a bloody war. Neither Mr. Cleveland nor Lord Salisbury is thinking of war. The commission will be appointed, will spend the money, have a good time, and return with a satisfactory explanation. The ties are too strong between our nations to make war probable."

SHOULD MAINTAIN NATIONAL HONOR

The Rev. J. P. Brushingham Talks of Higher Doctrine than the Monroe.

The Rev. J. P. Brushingham of the Fulton Street M. E. Church, in the course of his Christmas sermon yesterday morning, referred to the Venezuela dispute. He said:

"What does this Christmas mean to us as Christian nations and to the Anglo-Saxon race? Two thousand years ago it meant a proclamation of 'peace on earth and good will among men.' This Christmas of 1895 may mean rumors of war among brethren of the Anglo-Saxon race, but surely it means only rumor of war, and not real bloodshed. As patriotic citizens it is but right we should seek to maintain the national honor. But the talk of war between nations linked so closely by commercial and fraternal ties should fill two continents with a sense of horror. Has the gospel of good will and peace been proclaimed for two thousand years, and are there no loftier principles on either side of the Atlantic than 'markets,' 'force of arms,' 'bluster,' and 'patriotism,' falsely so-called? We should be ready to die even for a great principle, but not for the disputed boundary of Venezuela. There is a higher doctrine than the Monroe doctrine, if, indeed, that doctrine has any application to the point at issue."

MONROE DOCTRINE FOR THE WORLD

"Peace on Earth" Should Not Mean All the Earth Except England.

The Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones of All Souls' Church touched on the Monroe doctrine yesterday morning, referring to the matter as follows:

"Let this Christmas time put meaning into our carols, take the bitterness out of the agitations of today, the pugilistic tendencies of the hour. Let our song of 'Peace on Earth' means the earth, and not all the earth except England. What we want is not the 'Monroe doctrine' for America, but the 'Monroe doctrine' for all the world. If England must still persist in the old-time aggressiveness, the brutality of force, the carnality of conquest; if she still persists in violating the law of love that protects the weak and defends the inefficient, let the appeal of the United States be not the arbitrament of war, but the conscience of the world. Let our Nation ask all the great nations of the globe to join with us in asking England to arbitrate the mooted question. Justice need never fear arbitration."

MINISTERS OPPOSED TO WAR TALK.

"Peace on Earth" the Text of Many Sermons Yesterday.

New York, Dec. 22.—Ministers in nearly all of the churches in this city made references in their sermons today to the Venezuela boundary dispute and the possibilities of war between the United States and England.

Dr. Parkhurst, in the course of his sermon in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, said: "It almost seems as though there were a providence in the way in which these Christmas days synchronize the year with events that are just now filling our hearts with disturbances and throwing an uncomfortable shadow across the track of the near future. Now, we do not care to beat about the bush in this matter, but prefer to go straight to the mark by saying that if Christendom wants to make the religion of Jesus with its Bethlehem, its angelic choir, and its anthem of 'Peace on Earth' a laughing story to the ungodly and a contempt to the heathen the best thing it can do will be to set the two foremost Christian nations of the earth to work blowing up one another's cities and blowing out one another's brains.

"Unless we utterly misconceive the sentiments of the Christianized masses both here and on the other side of the water such an issue will be morally impossible.

Blame Is for the Newspapers.

"We are not speaking disparagingly of loyalty to country or patriotic regard for our country's rights, but patriotic passions are incensed and can easily be fired to the point where righteousness is ignored and reason and balanced consideration tabooed and that is the mischief of inflammatory sheets that make a paying newspaper business of fanning the flames of international animosity. I wish for two weeks it could be a State's prison offense to print newspaper headlines with anything larger than small caps. If these nations would first take up the business that belongs to them first, and if England and the United States would join hands in the rather more gospel enterprise of rescuing pillaged and outraged Armenians from the dirty, bloody grip of the Turk, these two brothered nations would soon find themselves in good Christian condition of spirit, probably to settle that little question of civil engineering down in Venezuela in a way that would save both parties not only their pride and their heads but their Christian repute."

The Rev. Charles H. Eaton, pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity, preached a sermon on the wickedness of war.

"It was deplorable," he said, "that the day on which Christians were to celebrate the birth of Christ and proclaim from every pulpit the doctrines of peace the Nation should be eagerly waiting the ultimatum of statesmen and mutterings of war should fill the land. It was more deplorable still that the two most advanced of Christian nations, the two which had done most to do away with the possibilities of war, were now apparently ready to throw away arbitration and substitute conflict."

Demagogues Who Hired Substitutes.

In the course of his sermon on "Civilization's Debt to Christianity," the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church said:

"The political demagogues who at this Christmas-tide are shouting for war will be branded by the second sober thought of the American people as the criminals of the nineteenth century. When these men had an opportunity to fight for their land, when the Stars and Stripes was trailed in the dust, they sent substitutes. A war between England and America could never be determined until one or the other went into bankruptcy or had no more men to fill their ranks."

The Rev. Dr. Silverman of the Temple Emanuel preached a sermon on "On What Lines Can Christians and Jews Unite?"

"There were," he said, "some things on which Christians and Jews could unite and work in harmony. That was by working on parallel lines to inculcate respect for each other's convictions and strive to do the most good without hindering or interfering with the works of each other. They also could by uniting against unnecessary wars be a most potent means of preserving the peace of the world, when that peace was threatened."

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford preached a sermon before a meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association on the misunderstandings of Christ. Towards the close of his sermon he said that the misunderstanding of Christ was evinced by the war talk that had been indulged in by the Nation during the last few days. Nothing could be in more direct conflict with Christ's teachings than that two Christian nations should fly at each other's throats for a trifle. There could be no war if the Christian people of both nations had anything to say about it, and he believed the Christian spirit in this instance would triumph.

ORGANIZED FOR TORPEDO DEFENSE.

Members of the Militant Church Discount Future Possibilities.

The Militant Church is for peace, even if it has to fight to preserve it, and yesterday, after divine services, the National Torpedo Defense Association was organized, with the official sanction of chief officers of the church and the Fullerton Battalion.

The Rev. Dr. Rusk promised to give next Sunday to the soldier boys, who will attend with colors and in uniform.

Maj. F. H. Lynn, who in 1883 was prominently identified with the Defense Weapons and Submarine Service Department of Great Britain and India, is at the head of the movement. He married an American girl seven years ago, came to the United States, and became a citizen. Maj. Lynn is accounted an authority on submarine mines and torpedoes. The new organiation will have the use of his private papers and his knowledge gained in long experience.

Among those who have had military training and who volunteered for service in the new defense organization yesterday were:

Maj. E. J. Benson,	Capt. Glen Porter,
Capt. W. C. Denton,	Capt. Norman Collins,
Capt. Glen Collins,	Lieut. C. Larimore,
Capt. W. M. Tompson,	Lieut. H. Bondry,
Capt. Thomas Cramer,	Lieut. R. Koenig,
Capt. R. E. Turney,	Lieut. H. Cheetam,
Capt. John Rousk,	Lieut. D. Da Costa,
Capt. A. H. Ford,	Lieut. G. Remdal.

It is designed to call a national convention of representatives from the cities exposed to coast attack. The recruits to the service will begin at once to acquire an education in torpedo defense tactics, while holding themselves in readiness for action in case of war with any foreign nation.

AID FOR EVANSTON POOR.

CHRISTMAS CHARITY IN THE LEADING NORTH SHORE SUBURB.

Wealthy Residents Gladly Loosen Purse-Strings in Order That the Indigent May Have at Least One Happy Day with Hunger an Unknown Quantity—Various Events of a Social and Churchly Nature Scheduled for the Week.

Extensive preparations have been made in Evanston for the celebration of Christmas, and it is the plan of the citizens that the day shall be enjoyed by the poor and rich alike. Frequent meetings have been held at the residence of Mrs. W. S. Harbert, on Judson avenue, of the people who are interested in the good work. The donations through the churches, clubs, and societies have been generous and have included a large variety of useful articles. A large amount of money has also been applied to the purchase of gifts for the poor. A number of young men have volunteered to impersonate Santa Claus, and the contributions will be packed in baskets and delivered to the homes of the needy by these young men on Christmas eve.

A. C. Buell has presented Supervisor James McMahon with a check for $100 with which to purchase turkeys. These will be given to the poor on Christmas eve also. The distribution will be made from Blackler's market, on Davis street. Each Christmas for twenty-five years "Old Mac," as he is familiarly called, has given aid to the poor of Evanston. In making the donations he does not need to use wig or false beard, for his long gray locks and white beard give him the appearance of the mythical old Santa Claus. "Old Mac" is dearly loved by all who know him.

School Children Have Helped.

During the last week the school children have all been asked to bring toys, food, or clothing to the schools for other children more needy than themselves. The appeal has been liberally responded to, and these gifts will also be delivered to the needy.

The week will be one of much joy for the young people. Nearly all of the churches will give Christmas entertainments, and several other affairs have been arranged. At the Illinois Industrial School for Girls Christmas exercises will be held tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock. The exercises will consist of a tree containing gifts for each child in the institution. Music will be furnished, and a cantata entitled "The Capture of Santa Claus" will be given. The play will show how eight little girls plan to capture Santa Claus as he comes down the chimney and tie him fast with popcorn strings. The Snow Queen and fairies will arrive upon the scene, and then a "good night" song will be sung by all the inmates.

Mrs. Little, wife of President C. P. Little of Garrett Biblical Institute, will give a Christmas party for the children of biblical students at Memorial Hall. A small gift of some sort will be presented to each child.

Church and Other Events.

A Christmas cantata will be given in the Hemenway Methodist Church next Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the Sunday-school.

A Christmas entertainment for the Congregational Sunday-school will be held in the lecture room and parlors of the church this evening. Tomorrow evening the pastor, the Rev. J. F. Loba, will give an entertainment to the children and young people of the church, consisting of "The Life of Christ," illustrated with stereopticon.

The Christmas exercises of the Emmanuel Methodist Sunday-school will take place Christmas eve. A short address will be made by the pastor, the Rev. B. M. Adams. Prof. Frank A. Hazen, organist, and the Evanston Military Band will take part in the musical program. Santa Claus will be present, and there will also be a Christmas tree.

The annual festival of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church will be held next Friday evening. An interesting program has been arranged for the children.

At St. Mark's Episcopal and the Wheaton Methodist Churches elaborate programs will also be given on Christmas day.

At St. Mary's Church the service on Christmas day will be of unusual interest. The resident clergy will be assisted by a Jesuit priest from Chicago. A chorus of forty voices will assist the regular choir in the song service.

JEWISH RACE ELOQUENTLY UPHELD.

Strong Sermon by the Rev. J. H. O. Smith.

"Our German visitor finds a cold reception in this country," said the Rev. J. H. O. Smith at the Jackson Boulevard Christian Church last night, in referring to Ahlwardt, the anti-Semitic lecturer, "and his efforts to arouse prejudice against the Jews will be in vain." In his sermon on "The Jews" the Rev. Mr. Smith declared Portia in the "Merchant of Venice" was even more cruel than Shylock, who has commonly been regarded as the embodiment of greed and heartlessness. The speaker also said the friendship of this country for the Jews influenced the Rothschilds in favor of America during the threatened panic last week. The text was: "I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ, for it is the power of God unto sal

HIS CUPIDS CAUGHT HER.

YOUNG AND BEAUTIFUL BRIDGEPORT HEIRESS ELOPES.

An Irate Aunt and a Phlegmatic Guardian Rush to the Police Station, but the Lovers Are Beyond Reach—Man Who Painted Angels and Made Love Is Said to Have a Wife Who Is Quite Anxious to Join in the Search.

New York, Dec. 22.—[Special.]—There is a parlor ceiling in a fashionable residence in Washington avenue in Bridgeport, Conn., artistically and beautifully frescoed with pink cupids and feathery turtle doves leashed in golden chains.

Tonight there is somewhere in New York a 17-year-old runaway Connecticut heiress and a frescoer and decorator.

There is also in New York an irate guardian who has sworn vengeance on the frescoer and decorator.

There is "the dickens" to pay in the select circles of Bridgeport, and this is the story of a Connecticut Gretna Green. This evening Mrs. Sturges Beers, one of Bridgeport's dignified matrons, rushed wildly into the headquarters of the Bridgeport police.

"Catch my niece—Ruby Bennett," she gasped. "Catch her?" exclaimed the Sergeant, dumfounded.

"She's run away with that rascal, Frank Kateley, the painter," said Mrs. Beers, who was so agitated she could scarcely speak.

Miss Ruby Bennett is one of the wealthiest and most beautiful girls of Bridgeport. She is an orphan, the daughter of Frank Bennett, who died five years ago, leaving her his fortune of about $300,000. She is 17 years old, with a clear complexion and hair of that reddish golden tint that Titian loved to paint, and has a fine figure.

James Steeples, a banker, is her guardian. Within a year he built for her a fine house in Washington avenue, in the most fashionable part of town. There Miss Bennett lived with her aunt, Mrs. Beers. Never did duenna more carefully guard a budding beauty. Miss Bennett was never seen without Mrs. Beers. Miss Bennett was a member of Mrs. Van Alstyne's Bible class, but even when she went to St. John's Episcopal Church Mrs. Beers was with her. She drove her trap almost every day, and Mrs. Beers was by her side.

Many of the best young men of the town were discouraged from paying court to this Ruby beyond price by Mrs. Beers' eternal vigilance.

Frank Kateley is a dark-haired fellow, robust, and about 30 years old. He was engaged lately to do some painting on the window frames and sills of Miss Bennett's new house. Kateley suggested that frescoes on the ceilings would add to the beauty of the house. Miss Ruby was pleased with the idea, and Mrs. Beers fell in with it. Kateley raised his scaffolding and began to fresco the parlor ceiling. The designing painter made love with his brush. He painted pink little Cupids, and fleecy wings, and sharp arrows; he painted turtle doves lightly bound by golden chains; he painted angels whose faces, it is now discovered, all look like the charming face of Miss Ruby; he painted butterflies; he painted roses; and he painted orange blossoms. And while he painted he seemed to be in love—but only with his art. Mrs. Beers never suspected him. Miss Bennett quickly noticed he might love his art, but that he loved her more—or pretended to.

Mrs. Beers was away from the house yesterday for two hours. When she returned she noticed her niece was not about. She waited her return with much anxiety, an anxiety which suddenly turned to alarm when she found the following note on Miss Ruby's dressing table.

"I have gone to New York," the girl wrote, "to marry Frank Kateley."

Then Mrs. Beers found that the elopement had been deliberately planned. Miss Bennett had filled a trunk with some of her best gowns and sent it to the New York railroad station. Then it was that Mrs. Beers rushed to the police station.

The pity of it is that Kateley is already married and his wife is presumably anxious to join in the search. Mr. Steeples, Miss Ruby's guardian, declares he will catch him and have him punished.

It is expected a thick coat of calcimine will hide the doves, angels, and butterflies on the ceiling in Miss Bennett's house.

NEW PLAYS AT THE THEATERS.

There Are Four of Them and Two Are by London Companies.

New York, Dec. 22.—[Special.]—Novelty is not scant in the theatricals of Christmas week. We get four new plays, and two of them introduce companies from London. John Hare's Prince of Wales Theater is favored in the British capital, and during many years Mr. Hare has been at the head of an organization of players. Along with Mr. Hare come Julia Neilson and Fred Terry, who are London favorites. The play with which Mr. Hare and his companions make their American début at Abbey's tomorrow is "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith." It is the work of A. W. Pinero, and is of a kind with "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" in dealing boldly with the case of a woman whose cleanly present is in contrast with her foul past.

One of George Edwardes' burlesque companies comes over the seas to give "An Artist's Model" to us at the Broadway tomorrow night. The entertainment is in the direct line of succession to "The Gaiety Girl," the piece coming from the same authors.

That English actress, Olga Nethersole, whose sudden fame is altogether American, has prepared herself to turn from the Dumas dramas to a new version of "Carmen" at the Empire on Tuesday night. The play is derived from the same novel by Prosper Merimee from which the opera of the same title was taken. The only music is incidental, save for one song for Miss Nethersole.

An American melodrama of soldiers and Indians, entitled "Northern Lights," will have its first New York performance at the American tomorrow night.

The handsomely revived "Twelfth Night" will run through the week at Daly's, and perhaps longer.

"The Shop Girl" burlesque at Palmer's will end its run Jan. 4. After that John Drew will begin an engagement, and Edward Vroom will follow him with "For the Crown."

The next play at the Bijou will be "The School Girl," in which Minnie Palmer, long an absentee from our stage, will return to Broadway footlights.

"PROPRIETOR IS THE ONLY BOSS."

Notice Served by Contractors Upon the Striking Tailors.

New York, Dec. 22.—Whatever hope may have existed on Saturday for speedy and satisfactory settlement of the tailors' strike was dispelled by the action of the Clothing Contractors' Mutual Protective Association. The contractors virtually decided to make the present trouble the decisive struggle between themselves and their employés, and bade defiance to the Board of Walking Delegates. The contractors held an afternoon and evening meeting which was attended by 300 contractors.

Reports of committees claiming that every contractor was loyal to the association were received with cheers, and when President Elias Marks stated that the following card had been hung up in every contractor's shop in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Brownsville the meeting became very enthusiastic. The card reads:

"This shop is open for such employés as will suit our work.

"No shop chairman nor walking elegate admitted here.

"Working hours from 7 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 6 p. m. daily.

"All employés must be at their respective places on time.

"Any one ten minutes late shall not start work before a quarter of a day.

"All hands hired by the day only. Pay day each Monday.

"The proprietor is the only boss of this shop, and the management is under his control only."

Each contractor signed the card, and pledged the association to observe it to the letter.

The strikers passed a quiet day, mostly in Orchard street, where they discussed the strike and the new and novel aspect given to it by the issuance of the contractors' card. Several meetings will be held by the strikers tomorrow.

EXHIBITION IS A DISAPPOINTMENT.

National Academy of Design Goes Itself to No Credit.

New York, Dec. 22.—[Special.]—New York, the vaunted center of art and artistic thought, is about to have its wings clipped again. Tomorrow the fourteenth winter exhibition of the National Academy of Design opens. Being a private glimpse of the pictures was given to members of the press.

It is sad, although truthful, to record that the collection of canvases is a most distressing one. It is not a representative collection, so the critics say, and consequently it means nothing. These same critics are looking about for a reason for the failure. One has it. He judges the part for the whole and offers the distressing information that American art is retrograding.

It is a fact that the winter exhibitions of paintings in New York are invariably the poorest, and this year it is so more than ever. It is to be supposed that artists fresh from the inspiration of nature would do their best work on their return to the city, but they do not.

They stock the exhibition with the odds and ends from their studies, or parade all their unsalable canvases. This is true in New York, and consequently the National Academy suffers. But the reason for the daubs to be put on exhibition has been found by the critics. American art (represented by New York art) is retrograding.

CHARITY FAIR IS A BIG SUCCESS.

Hebrews Buy $15,917 Worth of Candy at a Single Booth.

New York, Dec. 22.—[Special.]—The great Hebrew Charity Fair, which has been in progress during the last two weeks at Madison Square Garden, is at an end and its promoters are now busying figuring up the proceeds.

The exact figures have not been made public, but the profits will amount to $200,000, which will be divided between the Educational Alliance and the Hebrew Technical Institute.

In every way the great undertaking has been a success. Throngs crowded the garden nightly. The various booths and stands made great profits, the candy booth alone, in charge of Mrs. Lewis May, returning $15,017. In all more than 100,000 people were in attendance.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Dan Lamont's Name Found on a "Green Goods" List.

New York, Dec. 22.—Among the lots offered at a recent auction sale of unclaimed goods in the Abingdon storage warehouse were two large packing cases, the contents of which were not known. They had been brought there with several articles of furniture by a young man who gave his name as George Hallen. Lodewyck Hoornbeck made a bid which was immediately raised by a smooth-faced young man who, the warehouse people think, was the original owner. The boxes were sold to Mr. Hoornbeck.

When he went to the warehouse last night and opened the cases he found they contained thousands of green goods circulars, newspaper clippings, and telegraph blanks. There were also a list of names and addresses, each one designated by a number, and several thousand sealed and addressed envelopes containing circulars and clippings.

Among the envelopes was one addressed to D. Lamont, Washington, D. C. It was probably intended for the Secretary of War. It contained a full set of green goods literature.

One letter was from Robert Henry of Sault Ste. Marie. It was addressed to Charles Martin at No. 40 Sixth avenue. In it the writer lamented that so many mistakes had been made in their business. He said he had borrowed $800 with which to buy counterfeit money and he had bought a farm, intending to pay for it with the green goods.

Tried to Borrow from Sir Henry.

Aubrey C. C. Newton, alias Densil del Carstairs, a well-dressed Englishman, was arrested today for attempting to borrow money from Sir Henry Irving, the actor, upon the strength of a forged letter of introduction purporting to have been written by Sir Edward Clarke, the distinguished English lawyer.

OUTPUT OF THE YEAR AT LEADVILLE

Increase in Value of Ore Over 1894 Amounts to $5,000,000.

Leadville, Colo., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—The Leadville Herald-Democrat in its annual mining review tomorrow will have a careful summarized statement of the year's work. The review shows a production for 1895 of the mines of this camp of $13,318,774. This is an increase in value over 1894 of $5,000,000, and brings the total production of the camp up to $209,768,222. The net tons of ore smelted during 1895 amounted to 394,710 tons, which produced 100,499 ounces of gold, 18,530,348 ounces of silver, 62,471,670 pounds of lead, 4,584,906 pounds of copper, and 1,265,000 pounds of zinc.

ELECTION IN REPUBLICAN CLUB.

Northwest Hebrews Meet and Prepare for Future Work.

The Northwest Hebrew Republican club held a meeting last night at No. 195 Division street to perfect its organization by the election of officers and prepare plans for the successful prosecution of work in the future. The following were elected:

A. C. Tindling, President; S. Friedman, First Vice-President; B. Bergenstadt, Second Vice-President; B. Kaplan, Third Vice-President; M. P. Arkush, Secretary; M. Nathan, Assistant Secretary; M. S. Rizler, Treasurer; A. Blunder, Chairman Executive Board. Board of Directors, L. Beiger, J. Strom, H. Isig.

World's Tea Crop.

The world's tea crop is estimated at 456,000,000 pounds.

FOREIGN NEWS.

OCEAN LINER BERLIN SINKS A BRITISH SHIP.

Collision Near the Isle of Portland in the Early Morning—Crew of Fated Vessel, Willowbank, Rescued—Berlin Has Its Bow Damaged, but Is Otherwise in Good Condition—Pilot the Only Victim in Attempting to Save His Clothes.

London, Dec. 22.—The American line steamship Berlin, Capt. Lewis, from Southampton for New York, collided with and sank the British ship Willowbank, Capt. Young of Glasgow, thirty miles southwest of the Isle of Portland at 3 o'clock this morning.

It was believed the whole crew of thirty-nine were drowned. H. M. S. Blake arrived upon the scene at 7 o'clock this morning and picked up a water-logged lifeboat. It sighted the Berlin, hove to, and rescued the crew of one of the Berlin's lifeboats which had lost control of its rudder in the heavy sea.

Later the American line officials telegraphed from Southampton as follows:

"The Red Star steamship Berlin from Antwerp for New York has returned here with its bow damaged by a collision with the Willowbank, whose crew was saved, and are aboard the Berlin, including the Captain's wife. But the Falmouth pilot on the Willowbank, who went below to save his clothes, was drowned."

RESCUED FROM TURKS BY WARSHIP

Dr. Thom Reaches New York After a Long and Bitter Experience.

New York, Dec. 22.—[Special.]—Dr. D. M. B. Thom, an American citizen for whose release, when unjustly detained in a Turkish port, a United States vessel was sent especially, reached New York today on the steamship Umbria. Dr. Thom has been a medical missionary under the American Board at Mardin in East Turkey for the last twenty-one years. Last fall Dr. Thom determined to visit America. He set out for Alexandretta on the sea coast with three companions.

At Oorfa the doctor's little caravan met the first signs of the disturbed state of the country. The day after his arrival there was a terrible massacre. Five hundred and forty Armenians and sixty Turks were slain.

Two days further on, at Birdjik, a customs port on the Euphrates, Dr. Thom was taken to the palace of the Kimakam, or local Governor. At the bank of the Euphrates, contrary to the usual custom, the customs officers examined minutely every scrap of paper in the doctor's possession, and, contrary to the Kimakam's orders, the head officer ripped open Dr. Thom's trunk with a knife and turned out the contents. The rabble, which had closely followed the doctor's movements, shouted:

"There is nothing here."

Alexandretta was reached Nov. 7. He bought his ticket to sail on the French steamer for Alexandria, but to his surprise the Kimakam would not visé his road pass. That official said he had received a telegram from Aleppo to hold the doctor and the three men with him. He missed the steamer. Telegrams were sent to nited States Minister Terrell at Constantinople, but the Turkish telegraph operators, purposely, it is believed, sent the message indistinctly so that the Minister could not understand it. On Monday morning the doctor was rejoiced to see the white ship Marbichead enter the harbor of Alexandretta.

Commander O'Neil hastened ashore to demand an explanation why Dr. Thom was detained. The officials apologized humbly. The next day Dr. Thom sailed. He has never learned the fate of his three companions.

SPANIARDS DRIVE CUBANS BACK.

Battle Fought Near Colon with Some Thousands of Combatants.

Havana, Dec. 22.—Official advices from Colon of the engagements with the insurgents, so far as they have been received here, convey the impression that they were not of importance and that the insurgents got the worst of them.

Gen. Navarro, who was reported as leaving Colon for the relief of the Spanish forces, encountered the insurgents at the Plantation Espana, where his coming served to rescue the detachment of Antilla. He followed the insurgents upon their retreat and overtook them at the Plantation Anava, the cane field of which was burning.

Here a fierce fight occurred and the insurgents were dispersed with heavy loss. The number of soldiers killed was seventeen. Gen. Navarro again went in pursuit and at Banaguiza the insurgents attacked him with great impetuosity. The troops made a brave defense. Gen. Prat made a forced march to cut off the retreat of the insurgents.

The Dieromem Battalion under Gen. Asturias, with artillery, has attacked Gomes and a force of 4,000 insurgents. The fight occurred near the River Colmena and lasted for two hours. The positions controlled by the insurgents were attacked eight times, the insurgents fighting with the machete. The attack of the troops was made with the bayonet, shouting "Viva Espana" as they charged. This, combined with the artillery fire, which swept the insurgents' position, proved effective, and the insurgents fled before the advance of the troops. The insurgents left twenty-five killed and prisoners on the field and seventy wounded.

Several engagements are reported to have taken place today, but none of them is regarded as of importance here, so far as any admissions are made.

The bandit insurgent leader M. Caribel has been killed.

Captain-General Campos was at Jovellanos, about eighteen miles west of Colon, his headquarters, yesterday. The official reports from the front state that the force now invading Matanzas numbers 9,000, and that it has carried away many of its dead and wounded. The loss of the troops is stated to be insignificant.

The cane fields at Aguadita are burning.

CANADIAN PROHIBITON IS REMOVED

Copyright Act Has Been Reported Upon and Revised.

London, Dec. 23.—The Times announces that the draft of the Canadian copyright act has been reported upon and revised by the home authorities. It is understood that the revision is technical and removes the prohibition on books lawfully printed and published for general circulation in the countries of the Berne copyright union.

LUCANIA OUT IN A SEVERE STORM.

Heavy Gale in the Irish Channel Prevents Landing at Queenstown.

Queenstown, Dec. 22.—The Cunard steamship Lucania left the Mersey at 11 o'clock this morning and had not arrived at midnight. It is surmised that the Captain will not risk bringing his vessel into the harbor during the tempest. There is a violent gale blowing off the Irish coast and several small craft have been swamped. It was owing to the dense fog that the Lucania was detained in the Mersey till Sunday morning. Its mails awaited it at Queenstown the whole day.

Besieged Armenians Kill People.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 22.—The Turkish Legation received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram under today's date: "The insurgents of Zeitoun attacked the Mussulman Village of Mehil, killed and burned two men, five women, and three children, and carried away the cattle and things belonging to the inhabitants. The survivors fled to Kenksonn. With the exception of Zeitoun, perfect order reigns in the whole empire."

In Aid of Mrs. Waller.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—The various colored literary societies of this city have appointed a joint committee to arrange a program for a citizens' meeting at the St. John's Church on the evening of Dec. 27 for the purpose of raising a fund to be used in the interest of Mrs. John L. Waller, wife of the imprisoned ex-Consul now under conviction in France as a spy.

Spree Towed Off in Safety.

London, Dec. 22.—The North German Lloyd steamship Spree was towed off Warden Ledge near Totland Bay, Isle of Wight, upon which it ran last Thursday, by four tugs this afternoon, and was taken to Southampton apparently uninjured. The officers say that the Spree did not make any water. It will be drydocked and surveyed tomorrow.

Santa Marta Swept by a Tidal Wave.

Carthagena, Dec. 22.—News has arrived here from Santa Marta to the effect that a tidal wave has destroyed a great part of the town. Many lives were lost. Santa Marta is in the Department of Magdalena, and is the capital of the province. A tidal wave inundated the same region in December last.

Spanish Gunboat After Rebels.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Merida, Yucatan, Dec. 22.—[Copyrighted, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The Spanish warship Vincente Yanez Pinzon has arrived at Progresso in pursuit of Cuban revolutionists.

Insurance Law Passed in Peru.

Lima, Peru, Dec. 22.—The law for the regulation of foreign insurance companies has been signed. Col. Colaso, who is charged with being the cause of the religious riots at Cusco, has been suspended.

MAIL COLLECTION RECORD BROKEN.

Over Twelve Tons of Letters Picked Up by Carriers.

There were 25,000 pounds of mail matter collected by Chicago carriers and brought into the Chicago Postoffice yesterday. And yesterday was Sunday, and there was only one collection for the day. This was the record at 11:30 o'clock last night, and it was a record-breaker. The vast increase was due to the fact Christmas is close at hand, and of course the greater part of the matter was for other cities and towns in all parts of the world.

Howard Will Be Lonesome.

"How are you going to treat Howard?" asked one young Alabama Congressman of another. Howard is the Populist Congressman-elect from Alabama, who wrote a notorious book.

"Well," was the answer, "I propose to treat him with politeness—nothing more. You wouldn't have me fraternize with him, would you?"

"I should say not. Your plan is a good one; formal politeness will be my sentence, too."

The indications are that Mr. Howard will have a sort of lonesome time of it.—Washington Post.

TO FORGE STRONG BONDS

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS TO BE BOUND IN CLOSER UNION.

By a Vote of Twenty-seven to Six the Congress Approves the Basis of an Agreement for an Amalgamation of All Local Bodies as Proposed in the Assembly—Delegate Dold Reads His Report, but Wants It Star-Chambered.

By a vote of 27 to 6, after a long and hotly contested struggle, the Chicago Labor Congress yesterday approved the basis of agreement for a union of all organized labor in Chicago in a central body, which had been proposed by its delegate jointly with the delegate of the Trade and Labor Assembly, and sanctioned by the convention of the American Federation of Labor. The vote of the congress was upon the question of accepting the report of Charles Dold, its delegate to the convention, and the recommendations made by him, and referring them to the local unions affiliated to the congress, who under the constitution must pronounce upon them before they can take effect. The Secretary was then instructed to have Delegate Dold's report printed and a copy furnished to each affiliated union, in order that each should as soon as possible discuss the propositions and vote upon them. The Secretary of each union is to inform the Secretary of the congress of the number of votes cast for and against, and at a later meeting of the congress these votes are to be totaled and the result announced. The limit of time for these meetings to be held and the votes reported to the congress is thirty days; after which each union not reporting action is to be recorded as affirming the propositions. This provision is in accordance with Sec. 4 of Art. 6 of the constitution, and its application in the present case proved to be far from satisfactory to some of the delegates who wished to go slow in the matter of reunion.

Vote of Censure Failed.

Not only the special business for which the meeting was called, but matter relating to national and international politics was introduced and discussed, resolutions censuring the action of President Cleveland in the Venesuelan imbroglio being, after a hot debate, tabled. An A. R. U. striker with a grievance against the Chicago Relief and Aid Society for refusing him aid because he was a striker was also given the floor to tell his story, and the congress appointed a committee to investigate the case and ascertain if it was the policy of Chicago charitable associations to discriminate in this manner. The committee consists of Delegates Frank Morrison of the Typographers and H. Ehrenpreis of the Garment Workers. It will report at the next meeting.

Among minor matters was a resolution calling attention to a recent suggestion for the benefit of street car conductors, grippmen, and motormen that the fares on Dec. 24 be voluntarily increased by one cent, and suggesting that instead the corporations employing these men should appropriate one-fifth of the gross receipts on that day for the benefit of the men. This resolution created a good deal of amusement and was agreed to without opposition. Another minor matter which was also irregular at a special meeting, but was nevertheless dealt with, was the reception of credentials from the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, Local Union No. 5, who had decided to affiliate with the congress and wished to take part in the day's work. Their delegates, E. McKeever, N. Olson, N. J. Jungstrand, R. Fick, A. Grant, W. Hartmann, and O. Berg, were accordingly seated, as was also F. Kurtzer, a new delegate from Furniture Workers' Union No. 1.

Star Chamber Not in Favor.

Before entering on the special business of the day Delegate Dold moved that his report be heard by the congress in executive session, so that what they had to say would be among themselves, and not be spread broadcast by the newspapers, as the account of the bickerings of the previous Sunday had been. This suggestion found no supporters, and was opposed vigorously by Delegates La Vigne and Britzius of the cigarmakers and Victor Williams of the typographers. Dold offered to withdraw his resolution, but was not allowed, and it was voted down with practical unanimity.

Delegate Dold then read his report in detail, the principal feature of which was the narration of his work among the delegates to the convention individually after the convention had decided collectively to refuse him a hearing. His argument was that the convention would stultify itself before organized labor all over the country if, after giving the floor to all manner of cranks, including George Francis Train, it refused any hearing to the delegate of an association of bona fide labor unions in Chicago aggregating thousands of members. These remonstrances, he said, were effective, and many influential delegates requested him to postpone his departure from New York. The next thing was the conference, which resulted in the proposal of the basis of reunion, the terms of which he insisted on during a four-hours' wrangle, and which comprised all that the congress had contended for when it repudiated the Trade and Labor Assembly—the exclusion of all but actual wage-earners from central labor organizations.

Referred to Local Unions.

M. V. Britzius of the cigarmakers moved that the report be printed and copies sent by the Secretary to every affiliated union in order that they might decide whether the basis of agreement with the Trade and Labor Assembly should be ratified.

Delegate W. F. Dunne of the harnessmakers moved an amendment that the congress appoint a committee of five to take Delegate Dold's report into consideration and at the next meeting report on the plan of agreement recommended by him. He deprecated haste, and asked the congress to go slow and make no mistakes. This amendment was warmly debated and at considerable length, Delegates La Vigne, Dold, Harding, Williams, Britzius, and others advocating that the plan of agreement, the terms of which had been widely published and were thoroughly understood, should go as quickly as possible before the unions, who had the sole authority to pronounce finally upon it, while Delegates Kidd and Elderkin of the machine woodworkers, Paine of the boxmakers, and Ehrenpreis of the garment-workers supported Delegate Dunne's attempt to refer the matter to the committee of five.

T. I. Kidd argued against rushing into union, as he called it. "I want to go slow," he said. "I did not rush into this congress and I don't want to rush into union. We started this congress a year ago and worked energetically and built it up, until today it is the representative of organized labor in Chicago. We have got the best and largest unions in Chicago. What are we to do? Are we to fall into a trap? I know Mr. Dold and respect him. It was on my motion he was elected as our delegate. But he is not infallible any more than the rest of us. I am for a union, but for a union that will unite, that will be well considered, and that will not fail in a short time and lead to new dissensions."

Dunne's amendment calling for the appointment of the committee of five was defeated by 26 to 11 votes. The original motion was then put and carried by 27 to 6 votes, and the referendum to the local unions ordered accordingly.

The resolution censuring the action of President Cleveland was read by the Secretary, but the general sense of the meeting was emphatically against it, and it was accordingly voted down.

NEW IOWA RAILWAY COMMISSIONER

Some Lawyer from the Eastern Part of the State Indicated.

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—The death of Railroad Commissioner Luke at his home in Hampton makes a vacancy for the Board of Railroad Commissioners, which has set many a political movement afoot. It is generally agreed that the successful aspirant will be an Eastern Iowa man, Commissioner Perkins, coming from the southwestern part of the State, and Commissioner Davidson, from the northwestern. He will also be a lawyer for the reason that there is now no lawyer on the board.

John Kemble of Muscatine has been much discussed here. Gov. Jackson may leave the appointment to his successor, but it is believed in political circles that he will or should fill the vacancy at once.

Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—The Chicago Great Western, or "Maple Leaf," road, made a big purchase of land here yesterday. It bought an entire square between Sixth and Seventh streets, near the central part of the city, paying $16,000 for it.

Three Mile Creek runs through part of it. A culvert is to be built over the creek, and a depot will be erected on a portion of the ground. Most of it will be used for switching purposes. When the culvert is built and the land improved it will be the finest in the city for railroad purposes.

NEARLY KILLS HIS AGED MOTHER.

Breaks Her Thigh and Bruises Her Because Refused Five Dollars.

Logansport, Ind., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—Near Georgetown, ten miles from here, Mrs. McDowell, a widow 64 years old, was probably fatally beaten by her 30-year-old son late last night. The son is a vicious rowdy.

Yesterday he came to this city to see the town and became intoxicated. He went home during the night and asked his mother for $5 and upon her refusal to give it to him beat her unmercifully.

No one was near at the time but some small children, but when assistance was summoned it was found besides receiving ugly cuts on the head and neck the woman's right thigh was broken and she was suffering internal injuries that will prove fatal. The son was brought here this morning and put in jail.

The feeling against the man is intense, and if the woman dies the officers will have their hands full to prevent a lynching.

NO MORE INDIAN DISTURBANCES.

Opinion of Gen. Wheaton, Who Has Just Returned from the Trail.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 22.—Brig.-Gen. Frank Wheaton, who has just arrived home from his trip to Southern New Mexico and Arizona, holds the opinion that there will be no more Indian disturbances. The country, said he, is one of the roughest in the world and it is almost impossible to follow a trail. Detachments of cavalry are now scouring the country, and if any Indian be found off the reservation it is likely to go pretty hard with him.

Self-Denying Salvationists.

A "self-denial fund" of $6,275.40 was raised by the Salvation Army members in the Pacific Coast Division during a week of self-denial last month.

PASTOR HAS A SURPRISE.

FRANK O. CUNNINGHAM OF AURORA READS LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

Four of the Five Deacons of the Church Follow Suit and the Congregation Is Dazed—Members of the Church Are Charged with Indulging in Practices Inconsistent with Christianity, Morality, and Integrity—Attack on Minister's Wife.

Aurora, Ill., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—The Rev. Frank O. Cunningham, pastor of the Park Place Baptist Church, fired a bombshell into his congregation today at the close of the morning service.

When he had finished an unusually short sermon, and the congregation had united their voices in the praise of God, he inquired abruptly: "Is the clerk of the church present?" The clerk was on hand, and the pastor then proceeded to read a letter of resignation, which for scathing rebuke discounts anything of the kind in the experience of the city. Among other things he said:

"Unless the spiritual life of the members of a church is deepened and quickened, useless souls are being won for our divine Master, and unless the private life and personal character of its members are above reproach, both church and minister must fail to accomplish the best and highest results.

"There is an absolute absence of conversions in our midst, a small attendance and spirit to our devotional meetings, and lack of harmony and Christian love in the personal relations of many of our members.

"Many seem indifferent to the claims of duty, while some, we grieve to say, have been indulging in practices inconsistent with Christianity, morality, and integrity."

As he finished Deacon Benedict passed to the front of the church, and read a similar letter of resignation, signed by four of the church deacons, all but one. All of the resignations will take effect Feb. 1.

The members were wholly unprepared for the serious nature of these charges. When the pastor inquired for the clerk they began to look at each other inquiringly, but when he had finished their eyes acted as if stunned, and filed quietly out of the church without a word, except a few tearful sisters, who remained behind to press the pastor's hand.

The Park Place Church has unfortunately been greatly troubled with internal dissensions for the last ten years, and has had a half dozen pastors during that time. A few years ago a dozen or more prominent members left in a body and united with the First Church. What the unchristian and immoral practices charged are the members profess not to know. "We are all in the dark," said one of them. "Mr. Cunningham has a perfect right to resign if he wants to, but neither he nor any other minister has a right to throw out public insinuations against the personal character of his church members."

This sentiment is quite generally felt, and as soon as the church recovers from the shock considerable indignation will ensue. The pastor may refer to card-playing, but it does not seem likely, as both himself and wife ride wheels, the latter in bloomers, and he dearly loves a fast horse.

Mr. Cunningham took charge of the church March 1, 1894, coming here from Boston. He is a versatile genius, being able to fill any position in the church—pastor, organist, choir leader, soloist, cornetist, and so on down.

Movements of Ocean Steamships.

NEW YORK—Arrived—Umbria, Liverpool; La Bourgogne, Havre; Peninsular, Lisbon.
LIVERPOOL—Arrived—Etruria, New York.

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. JOHN'S
Military Academy,
DELAFIELD, WIS.
(The American Rugby.)

Situated in the beautiful lake region of Waukesha County, on the line of the C., M. & St. P. Road, about 100 miles from Chicago.

New Term Begins Jan. 8, 1896.

For circulars, catalogues, testimonials, etc., address REV. S. T. SMYTHE, A. M., President, Delafield, Waukesha Co. Wis.

Seventeenth Year.
Western Military Academy,
UPPER ALTON, ILLINOIS.

A thorough preparatory school with graduates in Yale, Princeton, Cornell, etc. Prepares for college or for business. Sending more boys to Princeton than any other Western school.

Has a Grammar School department.
Has a Manual Training department.
Patronized by State and General Government.
Free scholarships in the University of Illinois.
Military department under the charge of an officer of the United States Army, detailed by the Secretary of War. Military enough to secure the best physical development; not military enough to interfere with best educational results.
Numbers limited; classes small; special instruction.
Fifty acres of beautiful grounds; buildings of brick, warmed by hot water, lighted by electricity; home-like surroundings.
Colonel WILLIS BROWN, President.

WATERMAN HALL,
SYCAMORE, ILL.

The Easter Term of this well-known school for girls will begin January 7th, 1896. Those desiring information about it can meet the Principal at the Masonic Temple on any Monday in December from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., or send to him for a catalogue.
Address REV. B. F. FLEETWOOD, D.D., Rector.

WINTER RESORTS.

Chicago Beach Hotel.

It is not contemplated by the parties in interest that the foreclosure of the mortgage on the property of this hotel company shall cause any inconvenience to its business or inconvenience to its guests, but, on the contrary, will result in a reorganization that will insure its permanent continuance on a more substantial basis than heretofore.
Dec. 21, 1895.
EUGENE B. MYERS, Receiver.
HARVEY S. DENISON, Manager.

MITCHELL HOUSE,
THOMASVILLE, GA.
WILL OPEN JANUARY 1st, 1896.
Send for illustrated circular.
LOUIS P. ROBERTS, Prop.
or "Bureau of Information," 3 Park Place, N. Y.

PENNOYER SANITARIUM
KENOSHA, WIS.
FALL AND WINTER.
Lavarious accommodations; hot water heat in every room; every comfort for invalids or those needing rest. For illustrated prospectus address
H. A. PENNOYER, M. D., Kenosha, Wis.

DECKER BROS.' PIANOS
Factory Ware Rooms
233 State-st. 49 to 53 Jackson-blvd.

FOR BEAUTY
For comfort, for improvement of the complexion, use only Pozzoni's Powder. It combines purity with beauty.

POLITICS IN A MURDER.

EDWARD LEIENDECKER SAID TO BE USING "PULL" AS A SHIELD.

Belief Expressed Outside Police Circles George Harris Was Deliberately Shot as Result of Quarrel Over Political Matters—Charles Will Plead Self-Defense Before Coroner's Jury—Says It Was Case of Kill or Be Killed.

Aside from the standpoint of the Harrison Street Station police, there seems every evidence that George Harris was deliberately shot in the saloon of Edward Leiendecker, the South Town politician, at State and Harrison streets, on Saturday night. Every question put to police officers from that district met with evasive answers, and it became evident the "pull' of Edward Leiendecker was being used to shield his brother.

Both men were intoxicated when the dispute arose as to Edward Leiendecker's actions while he was South Town Supervisor. Harris accused Edward of having appropriated money which did not belong to him. This statement is absolutely denied by members of the "gang," who admit, however, politics was the subject of the quarrel.

Witnesses of the Shooting.

Yesterday the police did absolutely nothing in the endeavor to secure witnesses that were not friends of Leiendecker. At the time of the shooting there were many people in the saloon. Three police officers of the Harrison Street Station were standing outside the saloon at the patrol box and claimed to have rushed into the place at the sound of the first shot. Yet Maggie Clark, Arthur Merry, Frank Dowdell, "Jack" Tate, and "Jack" Mahoney were the only names of witnesses they claim to have been able to secure. These people are friends and supporters of the Leiendeckers.

When James O'Neil, who happened to be one of the strangers in the saloon and saw the shooting, offered to tell his version of the affair, his testimony was not taken, and the police are not making any effort to find this man.

At one time yesterday Dowdell, who claims to be a friend of the dead man, said he was positive Leiendecker was the first to draw a revolver and fire a shot. He said he was playing pool with Arthur Merry when the quarrel began, and said he knew all about it. But when questioned as to Leiendecker's attitude toward Harris his demeanor changed, and an hour later Dowdell's statement was exactly the reverse.

Maggie Clark's Story.

Maggie Clark says she went into the saloon with Harris and Tate and they were joined there by Mahoney. She said Harris had been drinking heavily and she tried to prevent him from quarreling with Leiendecker, who, she claims, advanced from the bar toward Harris with a revolver at his side. When she saw a shooting affray was inevitable she says she screamed and the next moment Harris sank to the floor with a bullet wound in his abdomen and the exclamation:

"My God, I am bleeding to death."

When seen at the Harrison Street Station yesterday afternoon Charlie Leiendecker had little to say about the shooting. He said one of the bullets from Harris' gun grazed his left hand, but when he attempted to show where the bullet had struck him there was not a mark to be seen. The prisoner evaded all questions as to what led up to the shooting, and when asked if he would rather have had Harris out of the way than alive he walked to the back of the cell and paid no further attention to questions.

During the morning Mrs. Leiendecker brought cigars and refreshments to her husband and later in the day his brother and Attorney Julius R. Kline held a long conference in the cell.

Claims Self-Defense.

At the inquest today their defense will be the shooting was done for self-protection.

Capt. Koch of the Harrison Street Station says he went to St. Luke's Hospital after Harris' removal there and endeavored to get a statement from the dying man. Harris persisted in the statement no one shot him—which is the statement of many witnesses procured by the police as to what Harris said when he was asked the same question immediately after the shooting occurred.

It is said Harris has a wealthy mother residing in New Orleans, but she has not been notified of her son's death, and yesterday the police remarked, "She has already heard of it through the papers."

The political feud between Harris and the Leiendeckers extends over many years, and has broken out several times in minor disputes since Edward Leiendecker's connection with the South Town Board was severed under conditions decidedly unfavorable to him.

Harris had accused Edward of unfriendly treatment in political affairs. It is said he was recently reappointed to another position with the South Town Board, and it is generally supposed he flaunted his reappointment in the face of the politician.

Leiendecker's Version.

Late yesterday afternoon Capt. Koch and Lieut. Smith visited Leindecker in his cell. The prisoner said Harris drew a revolver and fired at him before he drew a weapon to defend himself. After Harris had fired, he said, he drew his weapon and shot him. No written statement was taken by Capt. Koch, and the interview was brief.

Leindecker was also seen by a reporter, to whom he said:

"It was a case of shoot or be killed, but I am sorry the thing happened. Harris came into the saloon and began to talk politics. I don't remember what was said, but he went out or was put out of the saloon. In a little while he came back, and I knew he meant trouble. When I saw he had a revolver I tried to get into a closet out of his way, but I saw I could not do it. He fired, and the ball grazed my right hand. Then I fired, and we clinched and fell upon the floor. That is all I remember about the fight."

PUBLIC HEALTH SAID TO BE IN PERIL

Many Square Miles of the Lake Contaminated by the Flood.

The public health is said to be greatly imperiled from the condition of the city water supply, which is contaminated by sewage from the river to a more serious degree than for several years.

Late last night the river was still discharging its filth into the lake. The Bridgeport pumps were started yesterday afternoon after being idle nearly forty-eight hours. Owing to the weakened condition of the banks of the Illinois and Michigan Canal at Lockport the pumps could not be run at more than half their capacity. The engineer in charge said last night he could not start all the pumps before early this morning, when it is expected the work of repairing the break in the canal will be nearly completed.

The men in charge of the cribs report the water in a bad condition, and there is little chance for improvement for some days.

One peculiar fact is noticeable. The water at the two-mile crib north of the river is in a much better condition than that from the four-mile intake opposite Fourteenth street. The action of the combined lake and river currents, aided by a strong wind, carried the polluted water from the river far out into the lake in a southeast direction past the four-mile crib, leaving the lake comparatively clear at the two-mile crib.

Some city officials fear an epidemic of typhoid as a result of the flood. The health officers say the greatest caution is necessary, and all drinking water should be boiled. A few crude experiments yesterday showed the water to be fully as bad as represented. One gallon of apparently clear water taken from the mains of the Fourteenth street pumping station was boiled and then placed in a glass jar and allowed to settle. In less than an hour nearly half an ounce of black sediment was found in the bottom of the jar.

The experiment was repeated several times, using water from other mains near the center of the city, and the result was similar in every instance. It is safe to say nearly every gallon of water in the city mains contains disease germs.

It is known that several square miles of the lake have been contaminated. The sewers and streets were never in a more filthy state than last week before the storm. When the Illinois and Michigan Canal overflowed its banks at Lockport and caused the Desplaines River to overflow into the Chicago River thousands of tons of disease-breeding filth found its way into the lake.

[illegible] SPECIAL MUSIC ON THE BELLS

Bredberg Celebrates Anniversary of St. James' Church Chimes.

The nineteenth anniversary of the chimes of St. James' Church, Cass and Huron streets, [illegible] of which a history appeared in The Tribune of yesterday, was duly observed yesterday afternoon.

Prior to the afternoon service Claudius [illegible] Bredberg, who has had charge of the chimes since their placing, rang a special program, including the hymns: "On the Way Rejoicing," "All Hail, the Power of Jesus' Name," "Rejoice, Ye Pure in Heart," "Savior, Blessed Savior, Listen While We Sing," and "Onward Christian Soldiers."

The soloist assisting the choir in the regular afternoon service under the direction of Fletcher Hulet Wheeler was Frederic W. Carberry, who sang a number from Sullivan's "The Prodigal Son."

ORIGIN OF THE GILES BLOCK FIRE.

Experts Say It Was Caused by Spontaneous Combustion.

Spontaneous combustion is said by experts and others who have investigated the matter to have been the cause of the fire in the Giles block in Wabash avenue on Saturday night. Rumors to the effect the fire was of incendiary origin proved without foundation.

Spontaneous combustion is a common thing in furniture factories, where waste, varnish, and old rags are often piled carelessly on the floor. All who saw the Giles fire unite in saying it was burning at first in the fifth floor, where the American Parlor Furniture company has the finishing-room.

As the workmen were out of the building over an hour before the fire broke out it can not be attributed to carelessness, and no one else was seen to enter or leave the room by the watchmen and tenants.

Fire Inspector Conway said he had examined the circumstances of the fire and attributed it to spontaneous combustion.

USES A HEAVY SHOE WITH EFFECT.

Max Conwisher Resists Alleged Attempt at Robbery in His Store.

On Saturday night Max Conwisher, who keeps a shoe store in a basement at No. 36 West Madison street, attended a party with his wife. On his way home at 1 o'clock he stopped at his place of business to see that things were intact.

Three men, one of them Thomas Brady, entered after him, and the latter, it is said, placed a pair of shoes under his arm and started to leave. Conwisher seized him by the coat collar. Brady turned and dealt him a blow in the face, it is said, at the same time striking Mrs. Conwisher, who attempted to interfere.

Conwisher picked up a heavy shoe and rained heavy blows on his antagonist's head, felling him to the floor.

Mrs. Conwisher screamed, and Policemen Libby and Hennessey arrived, to whom the trouble was explained, and they arrested Brady. His two companions escaped.

THREE YOUNG BOYS FOUND DRUNK.

Efforts to Be Made to Discover Where They Bought Liquor.

Capt. O'Neill of the Stock-Yards Station will this morning try to find out who the saloonkeeper is who yesterday gave liquor to Charley and Jacob Janes and two other companions, so intoxicating them that up to a late hour last night the death of one of the Janes brothers was feared. The boys, none of them over 13 years old, were so drunk they were unable at first to tell their names. They were found lying on a sidewalk and taken to the station, where later the father of the Janes boys identified his sons. The others he did not know.

ANOTHER CASE OF DESTITUTION.

Mrs. Reedy Unable to Care for Her Three Little Children.

A bad case of destitution was reported yesterday to the Aid and Visitation Society and a request made that the matter be investigated today.

The case is in the family of Mary Reedy, No. 4948 Wentworth avenue. Mrs. Reedy, the police say, is hardly able to take care of her three children. Their ages range from 11 to 4 years.

Some time ago, it is said, they were abandoned by their father, and since that time the mother has been unable to take proper care of them.

Michael Kiver Arrested for Murder.

Michael J. Kiver was arrested yesterday, charged with the murder of Louis Johnson. It is claimed by persons who witnessed the shooting that Johnson, who was in an intoxicated condition, attempted to force an entrance into Kiver's house, No. 11124 Michigan avenue, and that the latter, taking him for a burglar, fired a shot which killed him.

Injuries Cause His Death.

Albert Boltner, a young man, was struck by an electric car at Commercial avenue and Seventy-ninth street on Saturday. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where he died early yesterday morning. The Coroner will hold an inquest today.

Woman Injured at a Fire.

Fire from an oveheated stove broke out yesterday in the home of M. W. Keen, No. 1347 Seventy-second street, and spread to the adjoining dwelling, occupied by Henry Morma. Mrs. Morma was injured in the head by a falling chimney. The department extinguished the fire at a loss on the Keen house of $1,000 and on the Morma house of about $600.

Case of Supposed Suicide.

Samuel Abrowitz, a laborer, died yesterday afternoon at his home, No. 70 Barber street, from the effects of either morphine or opium, supposed to have been taken with suicidal intent. No reason for his having committed suicide is known, but that is the theory of the police. He was 30 years old, and leaves a widow.

Takes an Overdose of Morphine.

Otto Smithburg died suddenly on Sunday morning at No. 162 East Chicago avenue from an overdose of morphine. Whether the fatal potion was taken accidentally or with suicidal intent is unknown. He came here recently from Minneapolis and was employed as a waiter at the American Restaurant on State street.

Start on an Annual Tour.

The Glee and Mandolin Clubs of the University of Chicago leave today for their second annual tour. The first concert will be given tonight at Racine, and thence the tour will extend through the chief cities of Wisconsin and Northern Illinois. Eleven concerts will be given.

Receives a Cut in Right Shoulder.

Harry Coleman, a painter 21 years old, No. 9 North Morgan street, is at the County Hospital suffering from a knife wound in the right shoulder received yesterday morning, it is said, during a quarrel with James Conley and James Barry. Conley and Barry are locked up.

Nils Thorensen Commits Suicide.

Neis Thorensen, No. 321 West Chicago avenue, committed suicide Saturday night by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. The body was found lying on the floor of his room. It is thought Thorensen's mind was deranged. He was 32 years old and single.

HAS SOME OF THE STOCK.

F. A. MONDSCHEIN SHOWS UP GENERAL ELECTRIC METHODS.

Says He Holds $1,000 Worth of Shares Which May Be His When He Wishes in Exchange for His Influence with Princeton Avenue Property-Owners—Tells How It Was Forced Upon Him by a Corporation Agent—About McGann's Road.

F. A. Mondschein, Chairman of the Committee of Safety of the Princeton avenue property-owners, says he had forced upon him a week ago by H. N. Taylor, agent for the General Electric railway company, $1,000 worth of the stock of that company.

The purpose of the gift, if such it may be termed, was to secure the good will and influence of Mr. Mondschein in obtaining a franchise for an electric street car line down Princeton avenue from Thirty-seventh to Fifty-seventh streets, or from Twenty-third street down Portland avenue to Thirty-seventh street and thence down Princeton avenue to Fifty-seventh street.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

General Electric Railway COMPANY

228 — 10

Capital Stock $5,000,000.

Countersigned and Registered this Twelfth day of December 1895. Title Guarantee and Trust Company, by Frank H. Sellers

This is to Certify, that Charles L. Stinson is entitled to Ten full paid and non-assessable Shares of One Hundred Dollars each of the capitable stock of the General Electric Railway Company of Chicago Illinois transferable only on the books of said Company in person or by attorney on the surrender of this Certificate.

SHARES $100 EACH

In Witness Whereof the signatures of the President and Secretary also the Corporate Seal of said Company are hereunto affixed at Chicago Illinois this Twelfth day of December A.D. 1895.

General Electric Railway Company, Chicago, Ill. Corporate Seal

Charles L. Stinson Secretary — Geo. Pfleger President

Certificate of Ten Shares of General Electric Stock Left with Mr. Mondschein.

The Tribune gives herewith fac simile reproductions of the face and back of the document in the possession of Mr. Mondschein.

It will be seen the certificate, calling for ten shares of stock in the company of the value of $100 each, is duly signed by President George Pfleger and Secretary Charles L. Stinson. It bears the date of Dec. 12 and is stamped with the corporate seal of the company. It was countersigned and registered the day of its execution, and bears the signature of Frank H. Sellers as trust officer. The ownership of the ten shares is vested in the Secretary of the company, Charles L. Stinson, it is said, for ease of transfer.

It will also be noted the transfer blank on the back of the certificate is signed by Mr. Stinson, so any one could fill in the necessary words and legally transfer the stock.

Mr. Mondschein's Story.

Mr. Mondschein was seen yesterday at his home, No. 4802 Princeton avenue, and questioned as to his financial interest in the General Electric company.

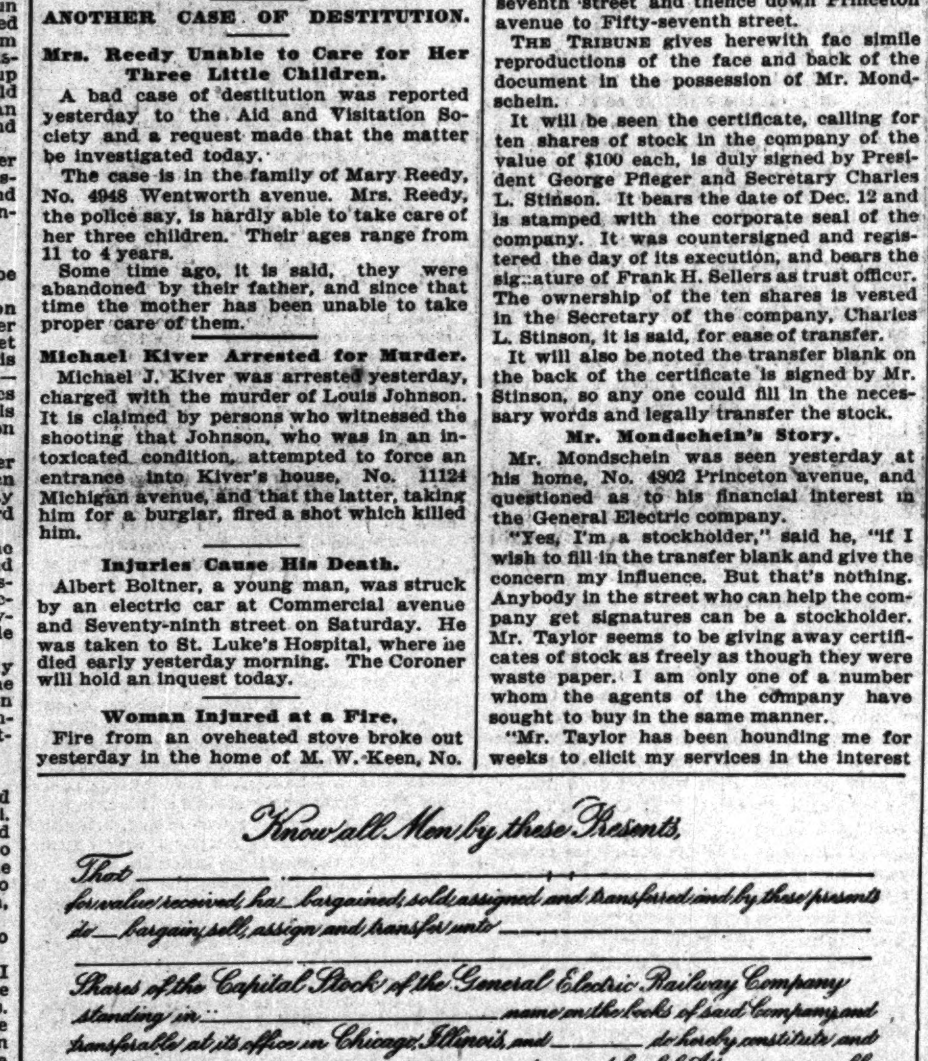
"Yes, I'm a stockholder," said he, "if I wish to fill in the transfer blank and give the concern my influence. But that's nothing. Anybody in the street who can help the company get signatures can be a stockholder. Mr. Taylor seems to be giving away certificates of stock as freely as though they were waste paper. I am only one of a number whom the agents of the company have sought to buy in the same manner.

"Mr. Taylor has been hounding me for weeks to elicit my services in the interest of the General Electric company. He called at the house a few nights ago and said he wanted my influence. I said I hadn't any, but he wouldn't take 'no' for answer. Finally he literally forced the certificate for $1,000 worth of stock upon me and asked me for a receipt for it. I wanted the certificate that I might have something more than my mere word as to the negotiations Taylor was trying to close, and I wrote a receipt. Before signing it, however, it occurred to me it would be unwise to do so and I told Taylor I would not.

"'O, I won't use the receipt in any way,' said he.

"'No, I don't think you will,' said I, and I tore it up. Even then he would not give up.

"I have no confidence in the company and I told Taylor I did not think the intentions or the methods of the men behind it were honorable. He seemed to take the charge in good part, not deigning to affirm or deny. The fact is, they are set on getting an ordinance and are not particular where they get it, so long as they do get it without the binding stipulations they are so free to promise.



Know all Men by these Presents,

That ______ for value received, ha__ bargained, sold, assigned and transferred and by these presents do bargain, sell, assign and transfer unto ______

______ Shares of the Capital Stock of the General Electric Railway Company standing in ______ name on the books of said Company and transferable at its office in Chicago, Illinois, and ______ do hereby constitute and appoint ______ true and lawful Attorney irrevocably for ______ name and stead, but for ______ use, to sell, assign, transfer and set over all or any part of said shares, and for that purpose to make and execute all necessary acts of assignment and transfer, and one or more persons to substitute with like full power, hereby ratifying and confirming all that ______ said Attorney or substitute or substitutes shall lawfully do by virtue hereof.

In Witness Whereof ______ ha__ hereunto set ______ hand and seal the ______ day of ______ one thousand eight hundred and ______.

Sealed and delivered in presence of

Charles L. Stinson [SEAL]

[SEAL]

REVERSE SIDE OF THE GENERAL ELECTRIC STOCK.

Implies a Ring.

"Taylor, Stinson, whose name is on the stock as Secretary, and Mr. Clark, who professed to represent the capitalists in Boston, have been at several of our committee meetings. I have been told Mr. Clark distinctly stated to the Committee on Streets and Alleys South he did not want an underground system. We have charged the agents of the company with breach of faith with the Dearborn street people and have received an answer that would imply a ring.

"The reason given for amending the ordinance to the form introduced in the City Council is the company wished to coöperate with Mr. McGann's Twenty-second street road. Taylor distinctly said the intention was to run McGann's cars down-town, as that would give the Twenty-second street line a down-town terminus and the combination would be the nucleus of a new system. The company seems to be pretentious in its expectations and plans.

"According to the plats shown me it expects to have a loop on Fourteenth street, Plymouth place, Jackson street, and Custom-House place, use Dearborn street to Thirty-seventh, Thirty-seventh to Princeton avenue, and Princeton avenue to Fifty-seventh street. A western spur is planned on Fifty-seventh street to Western avenue and an eastern spur to South Park avenue and Calumet, connecting with the Calumet system and South Chicago. This new line, together with McGann's Twenty-second street road, seems to be the projected system.

"I think the company's specious promises and its stipulation—when securing signatures—that the road is to be an underground wire all bosh. It simply wants a franchise for an overhead trolley and we don't want it on Princeton avenue."

PROPERTY-OWNERS DON'T CONSENT

Petition Against Street Car Line Is Ready for the Council.

When Mr. Yerkes' West Side blanket street car ordinance comes up before the City Council tonight it is likely to meet trouble in regard to at least one part of the territory covered.

California avenue property-owners are up in arms to resist the projected electric line along their street. A petition revoking the consents of the owners of a majority of the frontage along the street has been signed, and will be presented to the Council by Ald. Conrad Kahler and J. L. Campbell. The grievances stated are as follows:

According to the original petition circulated by John D. Cameron, as agent for the West Chicago Street railroad company, and the second supplementary petition brought forward by W. R. Thompson on his own account, the West Chicago Street railroad company agreed to build an electric street car line along California avenue from Twenty-sixth street to Chicago or Belmont avenues, and to operate cars in continuous runs between those points. This included a viaduct across or subway under the steam railroad tracks which intersect California avenue just north of Kinzie street. This viaduct or subway the street car company agreed to build at its own expense.

When the ordinance was presented two weeks ago it merely provided for an electric car line from Kinzie street south to Twenty-sixth street on California avenue. Inside information, claimed to have been obtained by some of the residents, goes even further. It is to the effect the ordinance will probably be amended tonight to read from Twenty-sixth street merely to Fulton or Lake streets. The property-owners insist on a through line to the Northwest Side, with a viaduct or subway as promised, or else no road at all.

Specific Charges.

Interviews with California avenue property-owners revealed they were unanimous in declaring they had not been treated fairly by the West Chicago street railroad company, and none of them wanted a car line on the street unless it furnished a through connection with the Northwest Side by means of the promised viaduct or subway.

The statement of Alden Harper, Van Buren street and California avenue, brought specific charges. Mr. Harper said:

"An agent for the West Chicago street railroad company named Cameron and my neighbor Thompson had both tried to get me to sign the petition for a road, but I refused. Cameron came to see me twenty times, I suppose. Then I went down to the company's offices and saw a man by the name of Dunham, who was Cameron's boss. I told him his man Cameron had been after me pretty sharp to get me to sign for the electric road, so I thought I'd come and see him.

"'All right,' said he, and we began to argue about the case. I told him I thought it might make considerable damage to my property and I wanted to be paid for the risk.

"'How much do you want?' he asked.

"'How much will you give?' said I.

"Then he fell to figuring on a little block of paper. After a minute he made some figures and handed them to me and said: 'Will you take that?'

"'I'm not the cheapest man on California avenue,' says I, and I got up to go.

"'Hold on,' said he; 'don't be in a hurry, we're not done talking yet.' So he went to figuring again. Finally he wrote down a number on a bit of paper.

"'Will you take that?' said he. 'That's the best offer you'll ever get.'

"'All right,' I said, 'then I'll never sign,' and I walked out of the office."

Other Statements.

J. J. Reichmann, owning 225 feet at Jackson street and California avenue, said he was afraid the viaduct scheme would fall through some way, and so he wouldn't sign the first petition. But when his neighbor, Thompson, brought around the second and personally guaranteed he would not be assessed for opening up California avenue across the tracks he signed. And now he says he will look to Thompson to keep his contract.

Peter Fallon, owning 130 feet at Van Buren street and California avenue, told substantially the same story.

"I have signed petitions and remonstrances for the last two years," said Emil Nifnecker, Congress street and California avenue, "and I'm sick of the whole thing. When Thompson showed me his petition I read it mighty carefully before I signed it. But now that they have put the names of both petitions under the heading of that one, I thought I would read it again. The way it reads now it looks as if Thompson and the street car company only promise to use their 'best endeavors' to secure a viaduct or subway and a continuous line of cars."

John McGrath, Harrison street and California avenue; Dennis Brohan, Harrison street and California avenue; D. Mingerson, Flournoy street and California avenue; P. J. Kehoe, Harrison street and California avenue, and others were also indignant at the proceeding of the West Chicago Street railway company, and stated their intention of working against the new ordinance.

John B. Parsons, Vice-President and General Manager of the West Chicago Street railway company, knew nothing of the difficulty. His company, he said, did not promise to build a viaduct or subway on California avenue; they merely pledged themselves to use their best endeavors to secure the needed improvement.

Visit Your Friends.

The Northwestern line on Dec. 24, 25, 31, 1895, and Jan. 1, 1896, sell excursion tickets good returning until Jan. 2, inclusive, at very low rates to Aurora, Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Beloit, Janesville, Madison, Milwaukee, Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and intermediate points. Ticket offices, No. 208 Clark street, and passenger station, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

Big Four Holiday Rates.

Dec. 24, 25, 31, and Jan. 1 the Big Four route will sell round trip tickets at one and one-third fare. City Ticket Office, No. 234 Clark street.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children she gave them Castoria.

Prince Victor—Carl Upmann's best 5-cent cigar. Finest ever offered for the money.

Don't worry. Buy him a fine traveling bag for Xmas. Haskel Bros., 52 Madison.

SIGNS OF SUNDAY REST.

BARBERS WHO CLOSE UP SHOPS TO SHOW THEIR COLORS.

Plan Adopted at a Mass-Meeting of Cody Law Supporters—Storekeepers Asked to Do Likewise—Committee to Act with Civic Federation and Ministers' Unions—The Rev. Dr. Henson's Address—Protective Association Has Cause to Rejoice.

Barbers who favor Sunday closing will hereafter show their preference by means of signs in the windows of their shops.

This plan was agreed upon at a mass-meeting of supporters of the Cody law held yesterday afternoon at the Association Building. A sign similar to the one to be displayed had a conspicuous place on the platform during the meeting. It represented an American eagle bearing a streamer with the words, "No Sunday work." In addition to the motto the words "Closed Sundays" were conspicuous.

Resolutions bearing on this point were introduced by the Rev. J. P. Brushingham as follows:

"Whereas, There is a movement among the labor organizations of the city to do away with the seven-day slavery among clerks and barbers by agitating the closing of stores and shops on Sunday; and

"Whereas, Those opposed to the movement have decided to place a uniform sign in their windows with the words, "Open Sunday," in bold relief; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that every storekeeper and proprietor of a barber shop that closes on Sunday should show his colors by placing in his windows a sign with the words 'Closed Sunday' on it; and be it further

"Resolved, That these signs shall be uniform and that we indorse the sign decided upon by the Trade and Labor Assembly, composed of the clerks, barbers, and other trades."

Join the Ministers.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, as was another introduced by Mr. Brushingham, providing for the appointment of a committee from the Trades and Labor Assembly, to act with a similar committee from the Civic Federation and the ministers' unions, to investigate the entire matter of Sunday closing.

The meeting was opened by Prof. Graham Taylor, who later asked T. J. Elderkin to preside. Mr. Elderkin, Dr. P. S. Henson, W. J. Onahan, O. E. Woodbury of the Carpenters' Union, the Rev. W. H. Carwardine, and the Rev. Mr. Silcox were the speakers. It was announced a number of the large downtown department stores had agreed to pursue their old policy of Sunday closing and display the newly-adopted sign announcing such policy in their windows.

Mr. Elderkin opened his remarks by saying the legislation, and recognition of this legislation, in connection with Sunday rest and other labor movements was better in Canada than in the United States. He said he was glad to see the church, which had stood aloof too long, coming to the assistance of the wage-earner. The year 1896, he predicted, would see some branches of labor working six hours a day in this country. Notwithstanding the efforts of a certain coterie of selfish men to put down the Sunday rest movement, he declared, it would win in the end.

Dr. Henson's Address.

Dr. Henson, who was the second speaker, won enthusiastic applause. He said:

"I appear here not as a minister, but as a man, a laboring man. I protest against discrimination in favor of the men who work with their heads, as opposed to those who work with their hands. My master was a carpenter, and him I represent. I am sure he is in full sympathy and accord with the meeting now in progress. It was he who announced the Sabbath was made for man—not for churchman or Jew, but for all mankind.

"I think I heard some wee small, piping voice say: 'It is not constitutional.' This is law, the Cody law, until a court of competent jurisdiction decrees otherwise. Who is opposed to it? Not the workingman. It is the plutocrat. He'd drive the workingman eighteen hours out of twenty-four and eight days out of seven—if he could. There is some power back of the Sunday-closing opposition, and that power, unscrupulous, tyrannical, believes this is the beginning of the end and fears the consequences. Do you know who is the father of anarchy? It is the money king. He it is who sows the spirit of anarchy, indirectly, broadcast among the multitudes."

Talk of War.

O. E. Woodbury, as did a number of other speakers, referred to the war cloud which is now hanging over the country. He said there was something back of the President's calling for $100,000 to investigate a question upon which the Ministers of two nations have given their ultimatum. The country would awaken to this fact too late. Napoleon had said the people must be kept at work or made to fight. "Why?" the speaker asked. "Because idleness brought reflection and reflection meant liberty."

An announcement of a Sunday-closing meeting to be held this morning at 10:30 o'clock was made. A number of prominent speakers are expected to address the meeting.

The boss barbers, who form the Barbers' Mutual Protective Association, were rejoicing yesterday at their meeting at No. 83 Madison street over the turn taken in the prosecution of boss barbers by the Sunday-closing organization. Only eight arrests were reported by the members for the last two Sundays out of the 300 shops said to have been open.

It was reported the Sunday-closing people were arresting barbers not in the Mutual Protective Association, and this movement was hailed with delight. The boss barbers said it was driving the other men into their organization in order to secure its protection. The twenty-five members received yesterday were said to have been brought in by the attack of the Sunday-closing people on the barbers outside the organization.

The Treasurer reported $600 on hand and a committee of twelve was appointed to arrange for a ball some time after the holidays.

Thompson Talks to Evanstonians.

J. W. Thompson, Secretary of the Evanston Library Board, gave the second lecture in the layman's course last evening at the First Baptist Church, Evanston. His subject was: "Pause and Progress in the World's Development."

Sheridan Club Annual.

The Sheridan club has issued invitations for its annual holiday party for children of the members, to be given at the clubhouse, No. 4100 Michigan boulevard, Thursday evening next, from 6 until 10 o'clock.

A Calendar.

Next Sunday's art supplement—a mantel full of pretty children's faces.

The leading citizens of Chicago patronize Stevens, the world-renowned photographer, McVicker's Theater.

EVANSTON HOLIDAY WEEK EVENTS.

Long List of Social Doings Scheduled for Christmastide.

Society will be busy in Evanston during the holidays. Several large receptions are announced for the week and at the clubs elaborate programs have been arranged. A children's party will be given this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Country club. A cotillon led by Charles H. Mathews will be danced at 7 o'clock, and later in the evening the regular Christmas dance for older members will take place.

The leading entertainment feature for adults at the Boat club this week will be the delightful characterizations of Frank Lincoln next Friday evening. On this occasion each club member may bring two persons who are not members.

The next afternoon musical of the Woman's Musical Association of the Country club will take place next Thursday. The program will be rendered by Mrs. Jean Willmarth Carter, soprano, with Miss Richards at the piano. A musical narrative for piano, entitled "Christmas Morn," will be played by Mrs. John H. Gray and Mrs. Arthur Waring Underwood.

Miss Jean Smith and Miss Crie will give an old-fashioned party New-Year's eve at the home of Miss Smith on Dempster street. The invitations were issued last week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hammond have issued cards for a reception to be given at their Greenwood boulevard home Jan. 1, from 6 until 8 o'clock.

A large masquerade ball and skating carnival will be given at the roller rink New Year's eve. Music will be furnished by the Evanston Brass Band, and prizes will be given to the persons wearing the best costume and the most comical costume.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Young will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding Dec. 30 with a large reception.

There will be a children's party Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 31, at the Boat club. A Christmas tree and special entertainment for the little ones will be the feature. At 8 o'clock the same evening Alvar Bournique will lead a German for the young people, and after 10 o'clock all the members will be invited for the regular Christmas dancing party.

A cinch party will be given at the clubhouse Jan. 9. And on the evenings of Jan. 16, 17, and 18 the club minstrel performances will be given. The King's Daughters will give a charity ball at the club-house on Jan. 27. Arrangements are now being made for the ball and it promises to be the society event of the year.

The New Year's reception, which occurs annually at the Country club, will take place as usual this season. The members of the club and their friends will be received by the ladies of the directorate during the afternoon, and the evening will be devoted to dancing. The Reception committee will consist of Mesdames M. M. Kirkman, D. H. Burnham, George S. Lord, C. H. Remy, Henry R. Post, H. A. Pearsons, C. W. Deering, Fred Arndt, and N. G. Iglehart. Mrs. Thomas S. Creighton will have charge of the refreshment table. She will be assisted by Mesdames B. F. Adams, Stewart Clark, F. P. Frazier, H. D. Cable, and Andrew Hazlehurst. Mrs. Frank M. Elliot will have charge of the tables in the ladies' parlor and will be assisted by Mesdames M. L. Brown, W. J. Fabin, W. A. Hammond, F. A. Hardy, A. C. Buell, and B. J. Moore. Frappe will be served by Mrs. Christopher Williams. She will be assisted by Mrs. D. A. Mudge, C. H. Mathews, and others.

EXPLAINS HIS MISSION TO INDIA.

Dr. Barrows Replies to Criticisms of Krishna Menon, the Hindoo.

Dr. Barrows was reluctant yesterday to make any reply to the criticism of Krishna Menon, said to be a leading Hindoo of London, on the purpose of the doctor's intended lecture tour in India. Menon is reported as saying he was surprised Dr. Barrows should have been selected for this mission, as he was regarded by the leading Hindoos who attended the parliament of religions as not being a particularly profound thinker, and that while he would be most cordially received in India it was doubtful if his lectures would have much effect there. After some hesitation Dr. Barrows said:

"I have no knowledge of my Hindoo brother in London. My conception of my mission to India is a very modest one. I go as the representative of the Chicago University, not merely to deliver courses of lectures, but also to establish a lectureship which other and better men are to fill in the coming years. Every other year some Christian scholar is to go to India to represent scholarly Christian thought. I go first, not because I wish to, but because the people of India have expressed the desire to have me as representing the spirit of the parliament of religions, to inaugurate this lectureship. The request of Mrs. Haskell and the preferences of the authorities of the Chicago University have overcome my reluctance to enter upon this important undertaking.

"I made an earnest effort to secure Canon Gore of Westminster Abbey, who was very highly commended to me by Mr. Gladstone, and on whom my mind had rested for some time, as admirably qualified for this service. But Canon Gore was unable to leave the abbey in the winter and the responsibility has accordingly fallen on me.

"I shall not go to India to discuss Hindoo philosophy, but to speak on what I deem the essential truths of the Christian faith. If, in a limited degree, I can call the attention of Hindoo thinkers to the Christ and show Christ is the fulfillment of all the best aspirations of Hindooism, and if I shall be helped to speak any message in the spirit of the broadest tolerance and most earnest love, my mission will have attained a part of its purpose. The other part has reference to preparing the way for others. I hope such men as Prof. Bruce of Glasgow, Dr. George A. Gordon of Boston, Principal Fairbairn of Oxford, and men of that rank may follow me.

"The great results of Mrs. Haskell's magnificent gift will be known many years hence. I hope to return from India with a better understanding of the missionary problem and shall expect to give my conclusions to the American people."

CHRISTMAS SERVICES IN GERMAN.

Program of the Observances at New England Congregational Church.

An elaborate German Christmas service will be held in the New England Congregational Church, Dearborn avenue and Delaware place, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. In order of services and arrangement of music the observance will resemble closely the Christmas day celebration in the churches of the Fatherland.

The Rev. Nikolaus Bolt will preach in German from the text "Peace on Earth." The music has been arranged by Wilhelm Middelshulte, who will direct that part of the service. Before the service proper he will give a short organ recital comprising the following numbers:

Pastorale .... Bach
Noël .... Bosse
Pastorale .... Mercke
Hellelujah .... Handel

During the service several German chorals will be sung by the congregation. The offertory will be Handel's "Largo," played by Mr. Middelshulte, with horn solo by Ernst Kets of the Chicago Orchestra. Mrs. Kets will sing two alto arias by Mendelssohn and the closing organ piece will be Bach's Fugue in G, Moll.

"TRIBUNE'S" DOLL FUND.

Only two days remain in which contributions to the doll fund can be made. Money and dolls will be received until Tuesday afternoon. The dolls must be arranged at Battery D, and it will be a great convenience if all contributions are sent in Monday or early Tuesday morning.

The fund is now $383.81. Last week's receipts were very generous and enlarged the fund till it is now of very excellent size. The great and general interest taken in the doll distribution idea is shown by the large number of contributors. The dolls received for distribution at Battery D are, many of them, unusually fine and most carefully dressed.

The meeting Christmas afternoon will bring happiness to a small army of children, who have their tickets of admission most carefully treasured.

DEATHS.

MAUE—Mrs. Mary Maue, aged 29 years, died Sunday, Dec. 22, 1895, at her residence at 18 Laflin-st. Beloved mother of Louise, Mrs. Ida De Martin, and sister of Rose and May Celia. Funeral Tuesday, Dec. 24, to Church of Assumption, thence by cars to Calvary.

BEIN—Dr. William Bein, beloved son of Simon and Henriette Bein, aged 29 years. Funeral from the residence of his parents, 628 Grand-av., Monday at 12 m. to Waldheim. Brothers of Godiva Lodge, No. 512, K. of P., Allegheny Lodge No. 388, A. O. U. W., and Queen Lodge No. 219, K. and L. of H., are invited.

DEMING—Frank T. Deming, Dec. 19, 1895, suddenly, the result of overwork. Interment at Fairfield, Ia.

MICKEL—Louis C., at his residence, No. 33 [illegible]-st., at 8 p. m., Dec. 21, aged [illegible] years. Funeral Tuesday, Dec. 24 at 10 a. m. by carriage to Waldheim.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

LOST—COLLIE DOG; "REX" AND MY ADdress on collar; reward. R. B. FARSON, 125 N. Sangamon-st.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Dec. 22.—Forecast for Monday:

Illinois, partly cloudy, probably light local showers, variable winds, slightly cooler in southern portion.

Ohio, cloudy, probably local showers in western portion, southwesterly winds.

Indiana, generally cloudy weather, slightly cooler, and possibly local showers in southern portion, variable winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Therm'meter	Max. temp.	State of weather	Precipitation 12 hours	Direction of wind
Abilene	30.04	60	68	Clo'dy	....	S.
Bismarck, N. D.	30.12	16	30	Clear	....	W.
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.10	38	40	Clear	.02	S.W.
Boston, Mass.	30.06	44	52	Clear	....	W.
Cairo, Ill.	30.14	58	64	Clo'dy	....	S.
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.38	22	34	Clear	....	N.W.
Chicago	30.14	36	38	Clo'dy	....	N.W.
Cincinnati, O.	30.18	54	56	Clo'dy	....	S.
Cleveland, O.	30.14	46	46	Clo'dy	....	S.W.
Davenport, Ia.	30.12	34	36	Clo'dy	....	N.W.
Des Moines, Ia.	30.18	32	34	Clo'dy	....	N.E.
Detroit, Mich.	30.12	40	44	Clo'dy	....	S.W.
Dodge City	30.14	32	38	Fair	.01	N.E.
Duluth, Minn.	30.02	28	32	Clo'dy	....	S.W.
El Paso, Tex.	30.02	54	62	Rain	Tr.	W.
Galveston	30.18	62	66	Clear	....	S.E.
Grand Haven	30.08	38	40	Clo'dy	....	W.
Green Bay	30.12	34	34	Clo'dy	....	S.
Helena, Mont.	30.22	20	26	Clo'dy	....	S.W.
Huron, S. D.	30.12	30	36	Clear	....	W.
Indianapolis	30.14	54	54	Clo'dy	....	S.
Jacksonville	30.32	52	64	Clear	....	N.E.
Kansas City	30.16	32	38	Clo'dy	....	N.E.
Little Rock	30.14	60	64	Clo'dy	.01	S.W.
Marquette	30.00	36	36	Clo'dy	....	S.W.
Memphis	30.18	66	68	Clo'dy	....	S.
Montreal	29.96	40	40	Clo'dy	.12	S.W.
Nashville	30.22	60	64	Clo'dy	....	S.E.
New Orleans	30.28	58	70	Clear	....	N.E.
New York City	30.18	42	50	Clear	....	S.W.
Omaha	30.16	36	38	Clo'dy	....	N.W.
Oswego, N. Y.	30.10	40	40	Clear	.12	S.W.
Palestine	30.12	68	72	Clo'dy	....	S.
Pittsburg	30.20	50	50	Clo'dy	....	S.W.
Pueblo	30.24	28	34	Clear	....	E.
Rapid City	30.18	38	38	Clear	....	S.W.
St. Louis	30.12	48	56	Clo'dy	Tr.	N.
St. Paul	30.14	26	28	Clo'dy	Tr.	S.W.
Salt Lake City	30.48	18	26	Clear	....	N.E.
Springfield, Ill.	30.12	42	50	Clo'dy	....	S.W.
Springfield, Mo.	30.08	50	54	Clo'dy	....	N.
Washington	30.24	40	54	Clear	....	S.

AUDITORIUM—24th Season of the
APOLLO CLUB
TONIGHT,
"THE MESSIAH."

AUDITORIUM.
Chicago Orchestra
THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 27, 2:30.
SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 28, 8:15.
PROGRAM:
Overture—Academic Festival .... Brahms
Symphony in D minor, opus 21 .... Christian Sinding [by request.]
Overture—"Sappho" .... Goldmark
Introduction—Closing scene, "Tristan and Isolde" .... Wagner
Kaiser Marsch .... Wagner
Reserved Seats:
Afternoon, 25c to $1.00; Evening, 25c to $1.50.
On sale at box office and Inter-Ocean office.

HOPKINS.
HOPKINS.
Xmas Week Feast. Christmas Day at Noon.
SOUTH SIDE. Great Naval Drama. THE ENSIGN. Miss Nellie Chandler's White Orchestra, 16 beautiful and talented young ladies, each an artist; Macart's Wonderful Dog and Monkey Carnival; Marie Heath; Billy Carter, Armstrong and Porter, George Melville, Mamie Conway, Frey and Lemaire, Goldie and Earlschott, and others.
WEST SIDE. Great Holiday Offering. Positively first appearance on the West Side. MARION MANOLA-MASON. Celebrated Prima Donna. Splendid Dramatic Card. Powerful and Touching Realism. JIM THE PENMAN. A. M. Palmer's Famous and Successful Production. Vaudeville—The Popular Veteran Banjoist, E. M. Hall; Remarkable Feats of Equilibrium, Harry Fenton; Marvelous Character Delineation; Cecile Hartwain; and many others.
ONLY 10, 20, AND 30 CENTS.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CHICAGO'S ONLY GREAT BIG SHOW.
CHRISTMAS MATINEE.
Tonight! Every Evening at 8. Eddie Foy and all the Big Favorites in ROBINSON CRUSOE. 9 GREAT NELSON FAMILY. Triumph of Easy Payment Prices—15c, 35c, 50c, 75c.

OLYMPIC.
OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Severus Schaffer, Favor and Sinclair, John Higgins, Marlow and Plunkett, Gigure and Boyer, Nettie Fields, The McDowells, Ed Gallagher, George Thatcher, Bryant and Saville, Hanley, Logan & Hanley, Annie W. Curran, The Ahorns, Coyne Brothers, Frank Williams, Antonio Brothers.
PRICES—10—20—30 CENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN .... Manager.
Tonight and this week only, Matinees Christmas Day and Saturday, first time in Chicago of
HOYT'S A RUNAWAY COLT,
With special scenery and effects and a carefully selected company, including CAPT. A. C. ANSON.
Next Monday—SOL SMITH RUSSELL.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
The Only Opera in Chicago. ROB ROY BY THE WHITNEY OPERA CO.
Special Holiday Matinee Christmas Day.
Thursday—ST. ANDREW'S NIGHT.

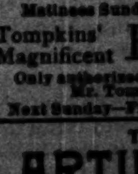
HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
IMMENSELY FUNNY!
BOBBY GAYLOR In his new play... IN A BIG CITY.
Secure seats for Christmas.
Next Sunday—THE WHITE SLAVE.

McVICKER'S Evenings at 8. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2.
RORY OF THE HILL. CHRISTMAS MATINEE on Wednesday. "A beautiful play, excellently acted." JAMES C. ROACH, the Irish Comedian, as RORY.

HOOLEY'S—Evenings at 8 sharp. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2.
Mr. E. H. SOTHERN In The Prisoner of Zenda.
Reservations made up to Jan. 4th.

SCHILLER THEATER—Tonight.
ALL THIS WEEK. Mr. FREDERICK WARDE In an Elaborate Revival of D'Ennery's Classic Romance, "THE MOUNTEBANK."
Dec. 29—MR. WARDE in Repertoire.

HAVLIN'S Mats. Wed., Thurs., and Sat.
CHRISTMAS DAY TOY MATINEE.
Triumph of Spectacular Realism.
SLAVES OF GOLD.
A powerful cast, headed by ELMER GRANDIN and EVA MOUNTFORD.
Next Sunday—The GREAT BROOKLYN HANDICAP.


SAM T. JACK'S OPERA HOUSE.
Madison-st., near State. Tel. Main [illegible]
Only burlesque show in Chicago.
2 Grand Performances Every Day 2 and 8.
Harry Morris' TWENTIETH CENTURY MAIDS. Here, the New Woman, empress of the age, with brightest beauty rules the burlesque stage.

THE LINCOLN.
Matinees Sunday, Wednesday, and Saturday.
Tompkins' Magnificent BLACK CROOK
Only authorized production by arrangement of Mr. Tompkins of Boston Theater.
Next Sunday—Frohman's Co. in "THE WIFE."

TATTERSALL'S.
ARTIFICIAL ICE.
Tattersall's Rink is opening every afternoon and evening to a large attendance. Society has taken the place by storm. Come once and you will come all the time. Large band.

ORIENT Grand Cruise
"LA TOURAINE"
[illegible]

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

IN CHICAGO.

Single copy, daily....1 cent
Single copy, Sunday....5 cents

BY CARRIER TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily....6 cents a week
Daily and Sunday....11 cents a week

IN THE COUNTRY.

Single copy, daily....2 cents
Single copy, Sunday....5 cents

BY MAIL IN ADVANCE.

Postage prepaid, in the United States (outside of Chicago city limits) and in Canada and Mexico:
Daily, without Sunday, one year....$4.00
Daily, without Sunday, three months....1.00
Daily, with Sunday, one year....6.00
Daily, with Sunday, three months....1.50
Sunday edition only, one year....2.00

Give postoffice address in full, including county and State.

Remit by express, money order, draft, or in registered letter at our risk.

EASTERN OFFICE—40 NEW YORK TIMES BUILDING.

Persons desiring "The Tribune" served at their homes can secure it by postal card request or order through Telephone No. 214. When delivery is irregular please make immediate complaint to this office.

POSTAGE.

Pages.	—Domestic—	With art sup't.	—Foreign—	With art sup't.
8, 10, 12..1 cent	.	2	.	
16, 20....2 cents	.	3	.	
24 ....2 cents	.	4	4	
28 ....3 cents	3	4	5	
32 ....3 cents	3	5	5	
36 ....3 cents	3	5	6	
40 ....3 cents	3	6	6	
44 ....3 cents	4	7	7	
48 ....4 cents	4	7	7	
Over 48...4 cents	4	8	8	

Note—The laws of the Postoffice Department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1895.

CRIPPLE CREEK mining stocks have gone lame.

AMERICAN republics are gravitating swiftly enough now toward the Blaine idea.

F. MARION CRAWFORD, we are informed, goes on with his novel writing, exactly as before.

SOME of those old army overcoats of thirty years ago are still in existence and still serviceable.

YET, as regards twisting the lion's tail, is it entirely certain the tail of the animal has been turned in this direction?

BROTHER JONATHAN says: "If the Monroe doctrine is not now a part of international law, I move it as an amendment."

EX-QUEEN LILIUOKALANI's sympathies in this misunderstanding are believed to be altogether on the side of the quadruped.

AS IT sounds to Wall street ears the "robustness" of President Cleveland's Americanism is accented on the second syllable.

EVEN in the lively financial shaking-up the country is undergoing there is no occasion for a man of Grover's solidity to allow himself to get rattled.

AS TO stopping its trains at the Sixteenth street crossing the Chicago and Western Indiana railway company in due time will find some way to get over it.

IT would seem as if the intimation had been conveyed to Herr Ahlwardt in plain enough terms that he ought to scramble back to his home as quickly as he possibly can.

WHAT the scoffers are pleased to call the jingo spirit is strong in the land, but it requires a much stronger word than jingo to express the feelings of the Wall street broker over the situation.

AFTER he has finished his career as a statesman Senator Peffer may still serve his generation in a useful capacity by doing the Santa Claus act at a Sunday-school Christmas festival now and then.

IN wanting to travel free on all the railways the Peoria City Council is like other City Councils. It seems strange the esteemed telegraphic correspondents saw anything unusual in such a desire.

IN case of any serious trouble with Canada we shall expect Mayor Pingree to guard well his portion of the frontier and admit nobody into this country without the password unless vouched for by a brother in good standing.

TO GET GOLD GOVERNMENT MUST PROMISE TO PAY IN GOLD.

President Cleveland sent to Congress a message last Saturday asking from that body "such prompt aid as it alone has power to give" to prevent any sacrifice of the people's interests and the public funds or the impairment of our public credit in an effort by executive action to relieve the dangers of the present contingency, which means to strengthen the reserve fund by more gold. He does not suggest what measures should be taken, the omission probably being due to the fact that the message was prepared in great haste and amid a rush of scare telegrams from stock speculators, who feared pecuniary loss from the shrinkage in the stock markets as affecting their margins. These folks may, however, be reminded that things would have been far worse had Cleveland lost his nerve and surrendered his position in order to save the margins of the gamblers, and by so doing had sunk beneath the contempt of the American people.

The President says "the real and sensible cure for our recurring troubles can only be effected by a complete change in our financial scheme." He wants a stop put to the "endless chain" business of reissuing demand notes by which the borrower of 100 millions of gold is made the subject of a drain by speculators, this soon to be followed by the borrowing of another 100 millions to be taken out in the same way, and so on, ad infinitum. It is time for the country to see this necessity. Even the thick-headed ones ought to be able to see that as long as the balance of trade is running against this country, as it appears likely to do for some time to come, the practice of reissuing redeemed greenbacks subjects the government to a great strain and threatens to place it in a humiliating position before the world by having its whole stock of gold swept out of its Treasury.

The cranks at Washington who are talking about this being the time to retire the national bank notes and increase the volume of greenbacks are simply mischiefmakers, the adoption of whose plans would cause incalculable damage to this country. The interviews with several Chicago bankers, printed in THE TRIBUNE of Saturday, are open to only one objection—the gentlemen do not go far enough. About all of them favor the issue of bonds at a low rate of interest to stop the "endless chain" business, but they stop short of the essential point. [illegible] Congress should pass a joint resolution early this week, under a suspension of the rules, to issue bonds for the retiring of the greenbacks and the Sherman notes, in what way are those bonds to be paid and in what kind of money is their interest to be paid when due? These are the crucial points. Are they to be made payable in gold or in "coin," the latter provision giving the government the option to "redeem" them in half-worth silver?

It is exceedingly probable that the greenbacks and Sherman notes could not be procured in exchange for such "coin" bonds, even if the government should be forced to admit a present inability to redeem them in gold. The holders of that paper would retain it. They would rather wait for the performance of a promise already given and the force of which is fully recognized than to accept bonds which they feared would be paid in silver worth only half the amount of gold which is being paid for such as are being redeemed now.

This is a point that ought to be forced on the attention of those Senators who may insist on the issue of "coin" bonds in exchange for gold.

President Cleveland asks for power to redeem these "endless chain" notes as fast as presented and then retire them. Under the present excitement he could not begin to sell enough of the "coin" bonds for this purpose. But if he were authorized to exchange them for gold bonds at a moderate rate of interest, and the banks were allowed to issue notes to the full face value of these bonds, there would be no trouble in disposing of as many as it might be desired to sell and preventing contraction of currency at the same time. There is confidence enough in the government to bring out all the greenbacks and Sherman notes, and all the gold that might be needed, on pledges to pay for the bonds at maturity with good money, every dollar of which would have the same value as the currency unit of today. It would be no wonder that people should be unwilling to surrender gold money in exchange for an evasively-worded promise to pay at some future time, which may mean 50-cent silver dollars.

If Congress has not the wisdom or statesmanship to handle this matter properly one of two courses will be open to the government. The first is to suspend specie payments till such time as it is able to redeem in gold its greenbacks and Shermans, in which case gold would continue to be the standard of values, the paper currency sinking only to a moderate discount, practically a payment of interest for the money during the time specie payment was suspended.

The second plan would be to undertake to redeem in silver. Then we should slump at once to the 50-cent silver standard to which 16 to 1 demagogues in Congress seem determined to force the country. The latter evil would be by far the greater, but to voluntarily incur the first might be to entail the second, as one never knows how far short of the bottom the stone will stop when once it begins to roll down a steep hill. If our bankers and business-men wish to avoid the mischief which menaces the country, and have any influence with members of Congress, they should at once use that influence to urge the necessity of pursuing the straightforward, manly course of offering to pay in as good money as that which it is desired to borrow. If this were agreed to by Congress there would be little trouble with the redemption of the greenbacks or the Sherman notes, as very few people, except importers, want to get gold in exchange for paper when they do not entertain the doubt that the paper would be duly honored if presented for redemption in money equal to gold in value.

THE PANIC AND NATIONAL FINANCES.

Some of the wiseacres are said to be estimating that the scare of last week in the speculative markets has cost this country a thousand million of dollars. This is a wild exaggeration. It is not likely that the selling on both sides of the Atlantic amounted to as much as 400 million, and 25 per cent on that would be the outside limit of loss that can be supposed to have been suffered by those who were unwise enough to sell on a panic when they could have held on and the others who were forced to let go because of exhausted margins. There is no loss on the properties themselves. They are worth just as much as before. The railroads, for instance, will not carry a single ton of freight or a single passenger less on account of the position taken by President Cleveland on the Venezuelan question, and his message cannot be figured out as a real or fancied cause for one-tenth as much interruption to commerce and productive industry as resulted from the rain-storms of last week.

The speculators got a glimmering of the truth in this direction Saturday and there was a reaction in prices. They now begin to understand that the United States has carried its contention as far as it is likely to be carried for several months to come; that the commission must take time in examining the facts before Congress can begin to act on the question; and that it is probable England then will either accept that report or agree to arbitrate. So those who sold out their stock holdings in a hurry already see their excitement was premature, and those who bought can figure out a prospective profit from the transaction, for it appears probable that by the end of this month the desire to buy back what was sold will be sufficiently general to carry prices of real properties up to near the point they stood at the day before the President informed Congress of his disposition to enforce the Monroe doctrine.

The real danger in the situation, the real menace of injury to this country, lies in the conditions which are much more than a week old, and threaten the loss of more than 1,000 million dollars to our people, unless Congress speedily agrees to measures for relieving the strain. The Treasury of the United States is placed in the false position of having to furnish gold with which to pay our adverse balances of trade, which began to show themselves about two and a half years ago, and have been growing ever since, the falling off for the year ending with last August being 328 million dollars as compared with two years previously. The Treasury needs to be replenished with gold to take the place of that drawn from it as a consequence of bad, blundering, unstatesmanlike legislation, and the present danger is that the bad men in Congress will prove themselves strong enough and wicked enough to prevent the government from strengthening itself to meet the run on the Treasury and from getting out from under the necessity of meeting any such run in the future.

If through the lack of patriotism of Congress we ruin our money standard we shall have a loss in reality. It will amount to a terrible paralysis in trade, a general overthrow of confidence, and cessation of the productive activity which requires the aid of confidence on the part of capitalists. We could not change the currency unit from a dollar to fifty cents without a reactionary effect that would amount to a revolution, with which the recent display of weakness in the markets may be compared as the firing of a Chinese cracker on the Fourth of July to the roar of artillery and the rattle of musketry in actual warfare. The Monroe doctrine does not apply to this position. The case is one which is vital to the home, the comforts of home, and the activities which maintain them. The matter is of such vast importance to the American people that Congress ought to devote all its energies to the removal of the incubus and not take up time in the consideration of any other questions that would interfere with the rescue of the government from its false position financially. It is a case in which time presses, and too long delay in meeting the responsibilities of the situation may result in evils the magnitude of which would be very many times greater than any that possibly could result from war with a foreign power.

THE WAR SCARE OVER.

The war scare is over. That may be accepted as certain. The government has carried out its policy to the letter to this point. Congress has listened to the reply of the President to the Marquis of Salisbury setting forth his opinion that the time has come to apply the Monroe doctrine to the Venezuelan dispute, since the British Government declines to arbitrate. The President has not asked Congress to do more than appoint a commission to investigate the boundary question. This has been done. The popular branch of Congress passed the Hitt bill unanimously. Thereupon there was a howl in England that the action of the House only represented the political designs of demagogues and that the conservative Senate would squelch them. The conservative Senate, however, adopted the House measure unanimously. No conditions were imposed upon the President as to the number of Commissioners to be appointed, and no time was fixed for the report of the commission to be made. It will be made when it is finished. The appropriation is ample for the needs of the commission. It will be appointed very soon, and it probably will be composed of five of the best men from both parties.

Hence there is nothing to be fought about until this commission reports. The commercial relations of the two countries will go on as usual. The stock gamblers will renew their activity, but in a more normal way. The stock gamblers' panic in Wall street was occasioned by the English bluff of throwing back our securities. The losers are those who bought the American securities. They ordered them sold as a bluff and they were bought in by Americans at three-quarters of what the English paid. As the scare is over the same wise Englishmen who sacrificed these securities will begin to buy them back, and in a few days stocks will be where they were and the English will have lost several millions in the deal. The men in this country who have lost are the margin gamblers. Those who bought to hold and keep have not suffered.

The commission may take three, six, or nine months, or possibly a year, in which to make its report. The English are not anxious for a speedy report. Meanwhile they will not make any further aggressions upon the area claimed by Venezuela. When the report finally is made the English will either accept it or will ask for arbitration. The Marquis of Salisbury will either climb down from his high perch voluntarily or he will be taken down by the Queen and her advisers. They have ascertained that the Americans mean business; that the Monroe doctrine has been gathering strength for three-quarters of a century; and that this is the first chance they have had to show what it means and to show they are determined to stand by it. If it was not international law a few days ago it will be in the future, so far as American nations are concerned. During the last few days all these nations, except Chile, have indorsed the position taken by the head of the family. That position will not be receded from by them unless this country does, and this country does not propose to do anything of the sort. Meanwhile the timid souls who would have sold out their country for a mess of pottage have been taught a lesson. The stock gamblers also have been taught the lesson, and it is not the first time, either—namely: that bettors on margins do not represent the popular sentiment in this country.

THE DELAYS OF JUSTICE.

From eighteen to twenty-four months must go by before a case begun in a Cook County court will reach a hearing. Nor is it by any means certain that it will be heard then. This has been about the state of affairs for some years. Attempts have been made to remedy it by increasing the number of Judges, but nothing has been accomplished thereby.

While most lawyers say that the only thing to be done is to make more Judgeships—that is, make more places for them to fill—one of the members of the bench places the responsibility for the evil complained of on the Judges themselves. He admits that a more modern procedure should be adopted. He says:

> We are 100 years behind the times. Illinois is the only great State in the Union which still clings to the old English common law, which was brought to this country nearly three centuries ago, but was discarded by England years ago. No; our present system of procedure is entirely unsuited to the needs of modern business and should be changed.

Nevertheless, says he, "such a change would make little difference in the condition of the calendars and would not remedy exasperating delays" due to the course of the Judges.

> The notion is too prevalent among the Judges that they are simply arbitrators between two causes. If well-known lawyers are engaged in a trial some Judges will allow them to run their courts. They allow counsel to occupy time in bickering back and forth across the trial table and in arguing over the admissibility of evidence. They allow them to make their own estimate of the time they need to occupy in examining jurors and witnesses and in arguing their cases. I have seen an entire day taken up in bickering between lawyers, which should not have been permitted, and in argument over the admissibility of evidence, which ought not to have been necessary. This comes from a false notion of the duties of the courts, a notion that lawyers have the right to waste the time of the courts in useless argument. It is not right and is not necessary. It is a survival of the judicial methods of the days when there were fifty or a hundred cases in a year. It was all right then to let the lawyers take all the time they wanted. It is not right now.

Judge Payne thinks this practice, which he condemns, is a "survival." Other observers have attributed it to different causes. This practice is not a survival of English judicial methods, for it never prevailed there. It has been suggested that English Judges are selected from the leaders at the bar and hence are deferred to by the lawyers, while here Judges are often admittedly inferior in ability to those who appear before them to argue cases. Hence the bench defers to the bar. The Judge does not like to check the lawyer who knows more law than he does.

Nor do Judges who owe their seats to popular election like to antagonize a class of men who control a number of votes and who have claimed on some occasions that they ought to be consulted in the selection of judicial candidates. Appointive Judges are always less timid than elective ones. That is why the Federal ones are more the masters of their courts than the State Judges.

Whatever the cause of the evil may be, the evil exists, and is a serious one. Whoever has to go into a law court knows how much time is wasted in arguments and in the examination of witnesses and jurors, with hardly an effort, except occasionally an apologetic one, on the part of the Judges to stop it. How they can be persuaded to reform their unfortunate practice of allowing the lawyers to run their courts is a point Judge Payne does not touch on.

OUR GREAT RAINFALL.

The rain-storm of last week was as great a surprise to the country as was the news in regard to possibilities of war between the United States and Great Britain. The welcome rain covered a vast extent of territory, including the larger part of the Mississippi Valley, and beyond it in the eastern direction, and the downpour was a phenomenally copious one, being fully double the average of rainfall for previous Decembers. The aggregate gain of the land from the clouds in the few days was from six to eight inches. As this was far more than the natural or artificial drainage could carry off immediately the result was a widespread submergence. In and around Chicago many square miles of ground were flooded so deeply that wooden sidewalks were floated off, Nicholson pavement disturbed in the street, scores of thousands of people reduced to the condition of "waders," transportation of freight temporarily suspended, and that of passengers in city and country badly interfered with. A portion of the water that fell in Chicago and vicinity rushed down the Desplaines and through the Drainage Channel, and other vast volumes poured through the river into the lake, carrying with it thousands of tons of sewage and other refuse to the neighborhood of the lake cribs and endangering the health of the people by a contamination of the water supply of the city.

The prodigious amount of rainfall thus caused an untold amount of damage and annoyance, but "it did a world of good," and the benefit far outweighs the mischief done. The result in Chicago is a cleaning of the streets and alleys and a scouring out of the sewers. The gain in the country is much greater. The condition of the growing winter wheat has been vastly improved all over the Southwest, Illinois, Indiana, and States farther east, most of which areas were badly in need of moisture. Snow several inches in depth now covers a great part of the southwestern wheat fields, guaranteeing protection against freezing weather, and the ground in the northwest is sufficiently wetted down to provide the moisture necessary to a good growth of the crops next year. All over the immense area visited in the North, South, East, and West the rainfall was far more than enough thoroughly to saturate the soil, and the overplus has run or is now running off into the streams, filling them up from an unusually low stage to the abundance of former seasons. The Mississippi River rose eleven feet Thursday night alone at St. Louis and sixteen feet at Montgomery, Mo. The rivers generally are full, some of them to overflowing, thousands of the smaller lakes are filling up, and the great lake system may be expected to show an important rise in levels as a consequence of the rainfall of last week. Hence there will be a distinct gain to the business of lake navigation next summer, vessels being able to carry heavier cargoes and at cheaper rates per ton than they could have done but for this addition to the volume of water in the lakes.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE SCHOOL BOARD.

Mr. Thornton, one of the members of the Board of Education, says that he is not in favor of the retrenchment of expenses, because "there is no emergency." Mr. Thornton thinks the appropriation made of seven and a half millions, together with the $600,000 received from the State and other sources, ought to be enough to cover all expenses. So it ought, and more, too. There should have been a large saving out of such a revenue. That does not seem to be Mr. Thornton's opinion, however. He says that the coming levy is going to be nearly a million dollars larger than the last one.

The taxpayers will be frightened when they hear this jaunty talk. They will wonder where the board is going to stop, if it ever does stop. In the spring of 1891 the board, having before it the school census of 1890, which showed 300,000 children between 6 and 21, asked for $5,000,000. In the spring of this year, though the school census of 1894 showed 403,000 children, or an increase of 33 per cent, it called on the taxpayers for $7,500,000, or an increase of 50 per cent.

The expenses outstrip the increase in the number of children simply because of the wild extravagance of the board and its belief that the public will stand any tax, no matter how heavy it may be, which is labeled "for educational purposes."

The appropriation of last year was too large. The one for this year ought not to be larger, and could be made smaller without hurting the schools. Is not there one member of the board who will lift his voice against this proposed addition of a million to the tax levy? Whoever does that may not gain popularity with the friends of fads, with "special teachers," or men who have school sites to sell, but the taxpayers will applaud him.

RUSSIAN WARNINGS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

A note of warning has gone to England from Russia and one which she will be likely to heed, as the grabbing of a few miles of wilderness in Venezuela sinks into insignificance compared with the possibility of loss of Turkish control, even though that wilderness may contain some of the precious mineral so dear to English pockets. Three important Russian newspapers have been heard from. Of the three the Novosti is pacific in tone and suggests that the mediation of certain European powers and a peaceful settlement thereof would be opportune—a suggestion which of course is impracticable, since this country will never consent to any mediation by foreign powers over the question of the Monroe doctrine. The only subject open to mediation or arbitration is the boundary line between British Guiana and Venezuela, and that subject the British Government has refused distinctively and offensively to arbitrate.

The Boerse Gazette recognizes that the Marquis of Salisbury has made a deplorable blunder and sees no other honorable means of escape from it except by passing a vote of censure upon him, which would involve his resignation, and forming a new Cabinet to rectify the blunders of its predecessors. The Novoe Vremya, the most influential paper in Russia, warns England of the dangers which threaten her in case of a war with the United States. It will have to encounter internal as well as external foes, "for the Irish are not likely to look passively upon such a conflict." A more threatening danger looms up in the East. The Novoe Vremya significantly says: "In the "event of war England's affairs in Turkey "and the Far East (India) will not wear so "favorable an aspect, and there would "come the hour of bitter retribution for "the past upon which Englishmen pride "themselves, forgetting that successes "gained by guile and force are never enduring."

There is no mistaking the meaning of these remarks. Read between the lines it is tantamount to the assertion that once England is engaged in war with the United States the long desired opportunity will come for Russia to solve the Eastern problem by the capture of Constantinople and the partition of Turkey—in effect, to carry out the policy so urgently urged by Czar Nicholas I. and rejected by England. With a seditious element at home, with her control over Turkey menaced, and with the new danger that Russia might seize the opportunity to carry out her long cherished designs against India confronting her, how much of her standing army and of her big fleet could England spare for a war with the United States? It is evident already from the expressions of the leading organs of Russian public opinion that in case of war two of the great powers of Europe, France and Russia, would be friendly to this country.

THE SULTAN'S INHUMAN EDICT.

The order which the Sultan has issued to Mustapha Remzi Pasha to attack Zeitoun with a force of 10,000 troops and batteries, destroy the city, and massacre the 12,000 Armenians living there, is one of the most savage and cruel edicts of modern times. It is in violation of all the usages of modern warfare as well as of every sentiment of humanity and civilization. The case of Zeitoun is different from that of any other Armenian locality. In the numerous massacres which have occurred all over that afflicted country hitherto the Armenians have offered no resistance. They have been driven to the slaughter pen like sheep. But one alternative was presented them, either to accept the Moslem faith or die, and no instance has been recorded where the latter fate was not accepted without a murmur. The one hundred thousand Armenians who have been slaughtered by the bloodthirsty Kurds were martyrs to the cause of their religion. The Armenians of Zeitoun, however, seem to have had more courage than their countrymen elsewhere. When the Turkish garrison sought to execute the bloody decrees of the Porte they resisted, and as they outnumbered the garrison largely they rose in their own defense and killed their persecutors. This is one version of the story. According to another version only nine of the four hundred Turkish soldiers were killed. The remainder were captured and subsequently released. But whichever statement may be correct, the inhumanity of the Sultan's edict remains unchanged. The Armenians in Zeitoun had the right to defend themselves if they had to kill every unspeakable Turk quartered on them. The Sultan may claim the right to assail Zeitoun and recapture it and restore his authority, odious as it is, but when he orders his troops to violate the first principles of civilized warfare by slaughtering the entire population of the city he takes a position which should call forth the indignant protest of the world and a notification by the treaty powers that if his inhuman orders are carried out they will hold him responsible.

THERE are two ways in which the required gold can be obtained to protect government credit—viz.: By borrowing or taxation Congress should compel importers to pay the duties in gold, as they had to do during the War of the Rebellion and for many years thereafter. In regard to borrowing, there is no doubt that the government can sell bonds to as great an amount as wished for if it be empowered to promise specifically to pay the bonds in as good money as that which it borrows. But it is open to grave question if it could sell merely "coin" bonds to any large amount for par in gold. It is highly probable such bonds would have to be sold at a discount, if at all, and nobody could tell in advance how big that discount would be, inside of 50 per cent, if the government were authorized to sell the "coin" bonds for what it could get. If Congress should insist on retaining the "coin" feature and authorize the government to sell the bonds at such prices as purchasers were willing to pay on those terms the idea would prevail widely that silver redemption was contemplated. Then we might expect to see the price bid for the bonds decline rapidly to 95, 90, 85, 80, and perhaps down to 70 or 60 cents in gold.

THE President of the Gold Mining Exchange at Cripple Creek has embraced the opportunity afforded by a newly formed association in this city to state positively that the body over which he presides is not engaged in booming mining stocks. He writes that it is not a party to the present craze, is not organized for the purpose of selling stock to Eastern purchasers, and has more trouble in keeping out bad companies than in getting purchasers for the stock of the good ones which have been listed and approved by its committee. The information is timely. Doubtless individual members of the exchange have stocks they wish to sell at fully as much as the said stocks are worth "if not more so," but the body as a whole deprecates the booming features of the gold mine situation.

IN A MINOR KEY.

The Folly of It.

"I might as well plead guilty, Judge," owned up the penitent prisoner at the bar. "If it had been a bolt of lace or a basket of diamonds you might have called it kleptomania and let me go, but I don't reckon that would work in this case. I stole the hog, Judge."

Inscrutable Mystery.

"Mamma," asked the little girl, peering in between two uncut leaves of the magazine, "how did they ever get the printing in there?"

And Without Any Coaching.

"I seem to be getting pretty close to the home plate," chuckled the burglar, softly opening a drawer in the sideboard.

Influence of Heredity.

"What have you named her?" inquired the visitor.

"Bacballa," replied the proud young Boston mother. "Is she not a marvel? Only three weeks old and wants to play with the bean bag already."

WARLIKE poetry continues to come in. The latest sample received is in the form of a song, the chorus of which is as follows:

So Johnny Bull be wear, tread on us if you dare
You'd better stay at home and mind your Eye
Theres 10 million boys in Blue, already with the crew
For to send you up a flying to the Sky

and so forth. War is a terrible thing, even before it begins.

THE war spirit of juvenile Chicago rises grandly to the occasion. One boy has already blown off nearly all his fingers with a giant firecracker.

HAVING no incipient soldiers of his own the President doubtless feels that the obligation rests upon him of being the stern patriot and warrior for the entire family.

WE trust the Chicago and Western Indiana will not point to the prevailing depression in stocks as a reason why it cannot elevate those tracks.

UNLESS we greatly mistake the temper of the man the Hon. Buck McCarthy will bring two powerful thumbs to the defense of Chicago in case of need.

THERE can be no harm in saying that the Christmas stocking of the University of Chicago is well-heeled this year.

THE days have begun to recover from their shortage.

DON'T forget the street car men next Wednesday.

PERSONALS.

Ouida, the authoress, wears what at all events looks like a reddish wig.

Mme. Melba will sing Gounod's "Ave Maria" at the Christmas day services at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York.

Frederick W. Wurster, Mayor-elect of Brooklyn, has sent in his application to become a member of the League of American Wheelmen.

Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson is recovering, though slowly, from his recent serious illness. He is still confined to his bed, but a few of his most intimate friends are now permitted to see him for a few minutes each day.

Helen Gould will entertain this year at Christmas twenty little orphan girls from New York at her magnificent country place, Lyndhurst. This is the sort of Christmas spirit that brings up the pictures drawn by Dickens of the beautiful season of laurel and homely kindness.

Mr. Cyrus C. Adams of New York delivered an address on the "African Movement" at the African Congress in Atlanta recently and said among other things that there was no reason for Afro-Americans going to Africa merely to earn the wages of a day laborer. They can do better at home and Africa doesn't need them. What it needs, Mr. Adams held, was the best of missionary work.

Mme. Josephine Chatterton, who has for many years resided in America and has recently had to cancel her engagements there on account of distressing circumstances in her family, was given a benefit, taking the form of a matinée concert, at the Criterion Theater, London, on Thursday, the 12th inst. It was under the patronage of their Royal Highnesses Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, and the Duchess of Teck, and a large number of eminent artists took part in it.

George Augustus Sala had a peculiarly uncertain temper. Once at a dinner given by him in honor of Henry Irving, Lord Rosebery, who was among the guests, made a speech gently bantering the actor. Sala instantly took offense and delivered a terrific tirade which began with "Archibald Philip Primrose, Earl of Rosebery, you have dared this night to insult a man who has served his country in every quarter of the globe." And so on at great length, with tremendous vehemence. The table was thunderstruck, but Lord Rosebery made another speech, which soothed the fiery veteran and finally reduced him to tears.

CURRENT NOTES.

"Every time I see you I am reminded of Herr Bummel." "How so?" "He owes me $20."—Fliegende Blätter.

He—"Were you alarmed, darling, when I kissed you so suddenly in the conservatory last night?" Darling—"Not a bit. I rather thought it was you."—Detroit Free Press.

Senator Peffer has discovered that the average cost of burying a United States Senator is something over $3,000. Let's call it four thousand apiece and finish up the job.—Life.

Final Arrangements.—Friend—"Have you signed the contract?" Actress—"Yes. The manager agrees to allow the expense of two diamond robberies and one divorce."—Brooklyn Life.

He—"When you are asked to sing and don't wish to you always have such a convenient cold. Where do you get them?" She—"O, they're kept 'on draft' all over town."—Harlem Life.

"Of course we must have a Christmas tree for the children," she said. "I suppose so. Some sort of small evergreen." "Yes," she replied, demurely; "I'd like to have a fir tree. Maybe a sealskin sacque will grow on it."—Washington Star.

She—"What a beautiful salad bowl! It would look well on our table, would it not?" He—"It would look very well indeed, but it is too expensive for us." She—"We might club together and buy it for a Christmas present to each other."—Harper's Bazar.

"You know," said the lady who with sincere ardor desires only the best for the human race, "that a dog will not touch whisky?" Col. Kyahter passed his hand over his brow in a troubled way and said: "Madam, do you mean to tell me that anybody was evah guilty of such outrageous extravagance as to offah whisky to a dog?"—Washington Star.

W. H. H. RUSSELL GOT HIS "PAPERS."

And G. W. Smalley May Profit by His Example—If This Be Treason—

Chicago Times-Herald, Dec. 22: W. H. H. Russell, sent over to this country to report the progress of the civil war for the London Times, set out to supply the information his master wanted. He continued to do this with so sublime indifference to facts that when Lee surrendered and the announcement was posted in London nobody would believe it. Meanwhile confederate bonds had been skillfully manipulated in the British money centers, and Lancashire was sanguine that the next mail would bring news that Mr. Davis was installed at Washington and that the blockade was raised, bringing over flotillas of long-deferred raw cotton with which to revive the prostrate mills.

The lesson of furnishing the news that is wanted instead of the news that is true ought not to have been lost upon another generation of correspondents. Nevertheless, there is a successor to "Bull Run" Russell. George W. Smalley has undertaken this dubious rôle. He is cabling daily to the same organ of misled British belief that with the exception of a miserable politician here and there the Monroe doctrine as interpreted by President Cleveland and Secretary Olney is utterly condemned and rejected in the United States.

If the Times has any sagacity it will seek to compare the confidential information furnished to the British foreign office by Sir Julian Pauncefote with the "news" sent over by "Our Own Correspondent." From his seclusion "Bull Run" Russell ought to telegraph to Smalley, mindful of his own disgrace: "Don't. Whether you like it or not, send the truth. It may not be wanted, but it ought to be furnished."

But the suggestion that Mr. Smalley be escorted, after the precedent of old-time Tories, to the frontier must not be tolerated. Let him remain at his post. During times like these the country needs a little amusement.

Smalley's English Sympathies.

Indianapolis Journal: Mr. George W. Smalley illustrates the adage that they who cross the ocean change their place only, not their nature. In London, as the long-time correspondent of the New York Tribune, he was noted for his Angiomania, and now in New York, as the correspondent of the London Times, he is showing his un-Americanism. His letters are utterly devoid of patriotism and are doing more than any other agency to mislead public opinion abroad by misrepresenting the attitude of the American people and the true drift of public opinion here.

Wholly Unprepared.

Mrs. Col. Yerger is a continual source of embarrassment to her husband. Col. Yerger recently gave a dinner party to a few select ladies and gentlemen. Of course, he was called on for an after-dinner speech. Col. Yerger got up, and, assuming an imposing position, began:

"Ladies and gentlemen, unprepared as I am—being wholly unprepared to make a speech—being unprepared——"

He was unable to proceed. There was a painful silence, which was broken by Mrs. Yerger saying:

"Why, Colonel, you knew it perfectly this morning." Tableau.—Texas Siftings.

Brother Wanamaker's Funny Circular

Brother John Wanamaker's circular letter asking the country politicians in Pennsylvania to call around at Wanamaker's when they happen to be in Philadelphia is occasioning more merriment than anxiety among the other aspirants for Don Cameron's Senatorial shoes. The Wanamaker bargain counter gets a good advertisement, however.—Boston Herald.

This Is Cause for War.

Nevertheless, we must all admit that England is fully entitled to rank as Mistress of the Seize.—New York Mail and Express.

But He Lives in New York.

Mr. Yerkes is making his money in Chicago and spending it in New York. How does this strike Chicago?—Washington Post.

Horrors of the Future.

In contemplating the horrors of war the possibilities of the pension roll should not be overlooked.—Detroit News.

One Crowd Happy.

Happy people these days are the Fenians.—Buffalo Express.

Out of Reach.

England may fly higher than the eagle.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

ATTACK ON THE FAIRIES

ENGLISH SCHOOL INSPECTORS SAY THEY MUST BE BANISHED.

"Jack the Giant Killer" and "Puss-in-Boots" Must Have No Place in Public Schools—It Is Claimed Such Tales Are Wicked and the Race Has Outgrown the Need of Them—London Newspaper Defends the Children's Story Books.

There could hardly be a worse season of the year than the present for organizing an attack on fairy tales; yet at a recent gathering of educationists at the College of Preceptors Mr. H. Holman, one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, had the sublime courage to order fairies out of the nursery and the schoolroom, on the ground that their influence on childhood was generally pernicious. His view is that Cinderella, and Puss-in-Boots, and Jack the Giant Killer were all very well in the infancy of the world, but that the race has outgrown the need of them.

He knows one little girl of 9 who admitted that she once liked listening to fairy stories but added, "in a very contemptuous tone," that she now thinks them "so silly"; and we are left to infer that everybody ought humbly to accept the verdict of the little girl on this point.

Fairy Tales Called Wicked.

Fairy tales, however, are not only, in Mr. Holman's opinion, silly; they are also wicked because they represent the hero as frequently being driven to "lie, cheat, steal, and be an ingrate in order to accomplish his noble ends."

After quoting Rousseau in support of his views Mr. Holman brings another heavy battery to bear on the favorites of childhood and pompously says of these tales:

"Not only are they dangerous as to morality, but they are most mischievous as to knowledge. They directly contradict the most obvious and elementary facts of experience, and so trade upon the impossible as to make even the plausible absurd."

This is equivalent to the assertion that a fairy story is different from a work on science, an argumentative position which it is easy enough to hold, as it will have no assailants. Then we are further assured that a tale which brings in ogres and invisible elves is only "a polite form of cannibalism, or an improved shorter catechism of idolatry."

Stories Necessary for Children.

Stories of some kind, however, are as necessary for children's minds as exercise is for their bodies, and if fairy tales are tabooed the question arises what shall take their place? The answer that our iconoclastic inspector gives is that nothing should be taught to children but "true stories of the life of today"; or, if any fiction whatever is to be permitted, it must be of the possible and not impossible kind.

Obviously before we can quite decide to discard everything but what is true from a child's bookshelf, we must first have an agreement as to what truth is. If all fiction that does not consist of possible incidents is to be proscribed, we fear that we shall have to bid good-by to many authors once thought worthy of juvenile attention—including Homer, Virgil, Milton, and Shakspeare.

There would seem to be more ground for excluding what is immoral from youthful education than what is merely unreal, and the totally untrue invention of "Jack and the Beanstalk" is not likely to have done half as much harm as the veracious "Annals" of Tacitus.—London Telegraph.

Why Willie Did Not Rise.

"I was surprised, Willie," said his Sunday-school teacher, "to see you keep your seat when the superintendent asked those who wanted to go to heaven to rise. Don't you want to go to heaven?"

"Yes'm."

"Then why didn't you rise?"

"'Cos he didn't have no right to tell me to rise, ma'am," answered Willie. "He ain't no Angel Gabriel."—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Menu for Monday.

BREAKFAST—Creamed Fish. Mashed Potatoes. Bread and Butter. Coffee.

LUNCH—Fricassee left from Sunday. Baked Apples. Bread and Butter. Tea.

DINNER—Einlauf Soup. Ragout de Mouton. Lima Beans. Carrots Julienne. Potatoes. Madeline Pudding.

Creamed Fish—Pick one pound boneless salt codfish into small pieces, place the fish in a deep frying-pan, cover with cold water, place the pan over the fire, when nearly boiling remove, drain, and rinse the fish off with cold water, return it to the pan, cover again with cold water; when nearly boiling remove and drain the fish on a sieve; melt one tablespoonful butter in a saucepan, add one tablespoonful flour, stir and cook two minutes, add one cupful boiling water and one-half cupful of milk; stir and cook two minutes, then add the fish; stir for few minutes, then taste; if necessary add a little salt; in the meantime place eight medium-sized peeled potatoes in a saucepan, cover with one quart cold water, add one tablespoonful salt and boil till tender; then drain off the water and mash the potatoes fine; place a small saucepan with three-fourths cupful milk and one-half ounce of butter over the fire; when hot add it to the potatoes, mix well together; place the fish on a hot dish and lay the potatoes in the form of a border around the dish and serve.

Ragout de Mouton—Procure two and a half pounds mutton from the fore quarter of mutton, not too fat; wash and cut into two-inch sized pieces, season with one tablespoonful salt and half a teaspoonful pepper, rub the seasoning and meat well together, place a saucepan, with one tablespoonful butter or beef fat and half cupful fine-cut onion, over the fire, cook three minutes, then add the meat, cover and cook slowly two hours, stirring occasionally, and add a little boiling water if it should show a tendency of burning. After two hours' cooking, dust over one tablespoonful flour, stir two minutes and then add half pint boiling water; cover and continue to cook slowly thirty minutes, then serve.

He Was Posted.

Parson—"I married Smithers to his first wife and he gave me $50. When I married him to his second he gave me $5."

Wiggles—"He knew more about matrimony the second time, I guess."—Harper's Bazar.

Women in the Pulpit.

An outcome of the recent national convention in Baltimore of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, where delegates to that body talked in several Presbyterian churches, is the raising of the question in the Baltimore Presbytery as to the propriety of permitting women to occupy the pulpit. The infraction of discipline, or of propriety, as it may be viewed, was the first in the history of the Baltimore Presbytery, and what to do, should a repetition be threatened, was asked of the presbytery in an overture from the First Church, inasmuch as the innovation "has excited much unfavorable comment in our Presbyterian community." The Committee on Overtures quoted St. Paul's words against women preaching in public, and took the position that the scriptures prohibit women from filling pulpits at regular services, and yet the committee judges that it is best to leave the occasional filling of pulpits by women to the action of the sessions of churches. One clergyman desired immediate action on a resolution denying women the right to enter any pulpit, but the presbytery was loath to tackle the subject, and on the plea that the hour was late the overture went over to the spring session.—New York Post.

Knew Her Own Mind.

"Won't the young lady skate?"

"Me! a-goin' to knock myself [illegible] them blokes and spoil me 'at? Not [illegible]"—St. Paul's.

FRONTIER FORTS TO GO.

SETTLERS EAGER TO OBTAIN THE KANSAS RESERVATIONS.

Congress to Be Asked to Do Something with Deserted Army Posts and Give the Hungry Kansans a Chance—Some of the Romantic Incidents in the History of These Places—Fights with Indians That Have Become Historic in Army Records.

Abilene, Kas., Dec. 20.—[Special Correspondence.]—One of the things Western citizens will demand of Congress early in the session is the opening to settlement of all unused government reservations on the frontier. Kansas farmers do not like to see the land lie idle and efforts are already under way to secure some definite action from Congress. As things now are the government is wasting buildings, and property is going to ruin. Take Fort Hays, a short distance from Hays City—it is a mass of sodden buildings, uncared for and open to offering emigrants. The fence that once surrounded it and protected it is rotted away and a prairie fire could wipe the site of the chief defender of Western Kansas settlers from Indians from off the earth. The efforts to have the reservation opened have been as soon as the troops were removed, and the same insatiable greed for land was noted after the abandonment of Fort Wallace. Western Kansas was fairly dotted with forts and their history is one of the most romantic in the State's record. When the settlers' farms and irrigation wells occupy the sites of these old-time stations swashbuckers will pass away that can ill be spared from the prairies.

The troops stationed in these frontier posts had no such sinecure as is the lot of the modern soldier. There was active service at frequent intervals, and an Indian outbreak was too common to be interesting. The redskins were not then on their reservations as generally as now, and the men who drove cattle and raised wheat out on the prairies were ready to start for the fort on short notice.

Indeed, sometimes there was fright when no reason existed, as in the case of a wealthy young Easterner who came to Hays City during the opening of the cattle days. He had heard much of Indians and was afraid of them. He asked so many questions that the cowboys prepared to give him a scare. That afternoon a wide-hatted horseman rode up, frantically exclaiming:

"The Cheyennes are coming! They're only five miles away!"

In a few minutes came another courier announcing that they were nearer, and with each report the wealthy young Easterner grew more excited. At last, when the Indians were reported as entering the town, he fell on his knees and cried:

"O, hide me somewhere. It will break my mother's heart if I am killed!"

It cost him considerable to treat the crowd, and he was guyed so generally that he soon went back East, refusing to be tantalized longer.

Cheyennes' Last Raid.

The people of Hays City and the surrounding country well remember the last inroad of the Indians into this portion of the West. It began over the building of the Kansas Pacific railway, now the Kansas branch of the Union Pacific. The road was being steadily pushed westward from Kansas City to Denver across the plains, and the Indians did not like it. It would, they feared, break up their buffalo hunting, and they set out to prevent the completion of the contract. So they attacked the builders, ripped up the rails, murdered settlers' families, and committed countless depredations and crimes. Old Roman Nose, a famous Cheyenne chief, was at their head, and their deeds were so vile as to make every settler anxious to wipe out the murderous band.

Fort Hays and Fort Wallace had but a few men, but Col. George Forsyth was at the latter, and by his own efforts raised a little company of about sixty scouts, fighters, and settlers to pursue the raiders.

The command went northward and followed the Republican River for two days without seeing a redskin. Finally, afraid to go further, they camped alongside Dry Fork, which had but a little water in it. The Indians in a large body came pouring over the bluffs and tried to stampede the horses of the company. Forsyth pitched camp on an island in the midst of the stream, and the men dug rifle pits and incidentally made a few Cheyennes bite the dust.

About noon the attack was made. While the women and old men stood afar off on the hills, watching the fight, about 900 warriors, led by Roman Nose, charged on the little band of soldiers. The chief was a striking figure, with his bare chest and disdain of the gaudy ornaments that were attractive to others. In a solid column they came, the soldiers reserving fire until they were almost at gun's length from the pits, then they poured a volley into the mass of attackers which laid out scores, among them being Roman Nose himself.

It was Roman Nose's boast that he had never shaken a white man's hand but once, and that was in a council, when the Indians demanded that the building of the Union Pacific should cease. Their demand was refused, and they said they would fight. Gen. Sheridan, then in command of the army, sent back word: "If you want fighting you shall get it until you have enough." Roman Nose fought steadily after that until he fell at Island Camp.

After three or four hours they resumed the attack, and kept it up until nightfall. Every horse belonging to the soldiers, now seventy miles from the fort, was killed. Forsyth was wounded severely, and Lieut. Beecher, a nephew of Henry Ward Beecher, was fatally hurt. Four men and the surgeon were killed, and sixteen scouts were badly injured.

But ammunition was abundant. They could live on horse-steak. So they made a barricade of the animals, dug a shallow well for water, and prepared for a siege. Two scouts crawled down the stream at midnight and reached assistance at the fort.

Forsyth's Brave Band.

The following day the Indians tried trickery. They put up truce flags, but the soldiers did not attend them. They withdrew out of sight, but the soldiers remained quiet. They taunted the scouts, but could not arouse anger from the cool-headed frontiersmen.

On the second night two more scouts left for the fort, and the next day the redskins continued their demonstrations, but did not charge. The soldiers suffered terribly, and the horsemeat spoiled. Buzzards hovered over them, and the two scouts last sent out came back, reporting that the camp was entirely hemmed in and that none could leave it.

There was bitter disappointment in camp, for the men could not know that the first two scouts had reached Fort Wallace and a supply of men, gathered hastily, was on its way to their relief. The Indians were evidently afraid to fight, for when they gathered for another charge they came no farther than the bank of the creek, then retreated, although not without the loss of a few prominent leaders at the hands of the good marksmen in camp.

Several days passed and the men grew desperate, but then they saw the Indians hurry away northward, and soon the succor came to relieve them. Beecher died and Forsyth was incapacitated from field service for several years by his wounds. The scouts estimated that there had been 1,000 Indians in the attacking party, and it was probably a low figure. The scouts had defended their camp against a force of twenty to one. About 175 dead Indians were found and twenty-three of the troops died in action or from injuries.

But it was the last Indian raid in Kansas. To avenge the death of Roman Nose a few villages were burned out and murdered, but when winter came Gen. Custer followed the trail across the State into the Indian Territory. He met Black Kettle, the tribe's great warrior, a crafty thief and heartless murderer. His village was attacked Nov. 27, and the whole tribe, including Black Kettle and 150 warriors, was wiped out. A few scouting parties came back, but were soon put on the reservations and were made to stay there. The Indians could never get up courage to make a break against the invincible Custer, and Roman Nose's death seemed to have robbed them of a schemer and leader who could plan campaigns.

The western third of the State was greatly depressed during this time, but when it was seen that the tribes were held in check immigration began again, and soon the use for a fort became lost.

Rivalries of Frontier Posts.

The frontier forts have always exhibited a certain rivalry and their troops have been anxious to succeed in a greater degree than those of surrounding posts. The forts at Hays City, Haya City, Wallace, and other points were eager in the early days to get the glory of putting down every uprising, and amusing stories are told of schemes for the advancement of this or that body of troops.

Once a party of Sioux came down from the north and went on the warpath in Nebraska and Western Kansas. Troops from Fort Hays and Fort Dodge were sent out to head them off, and each for days scoured the plains, unable to find the intruders. Finally one of the band of Indians deserted his fellows and made his way to one of the groups of soldiers. He offered for a consideration to lead the troops to the sleeping band of redskins and the reward was unhesitatingly promised. The troops preserved great secrecy and finally about daybreak made a charge and succeeded in capturing about 100 of the Sioux, who were led back to the fort in great state, while the reports to Washington were duly eulogistic of the intrepidity of the soldiers of that particular post.

But in other things besides warfare the rivalry was manifest. The forts were bitter contestants for every kind of sport championship. The modern football and baseball games, which are now so popular in army circles of the frontier, had not been heard of at that time, but there were hunting contests, rifle shootings, quoit pitching, and a score of tests of skill in which they found a way to match their best men against each other. There was never any ill-feeling, however, and the soldier boys never so far forgot themselves as to let the rivalry of post life interfere with the actual work in the field when business was demanded.

Soldiers Like the Frontier Best.

It is somewhat remarkable that the soldiers who are stationed on Uncle Sam's domains prefer the frontier posts to those where life is more routine and less of the excitement of wild adventure is found to make time pass rapidly.

A handsome trooper sat on his horse in front of the Fort Riley Depot the other day and was asked where he was stationed before being placed there.

"In Arizona, twenty miles from nowhere," he responded with a smile.

"How did you like it?"

"Tip top—great times down there."

"Surely not better than here!" The $400,000 buildings of the big Central Kansas Fort and Training School were but a few score rods away and their magnificent appointments of steam heat, electric lights, and cozy quarters were not forgotten.

"Well, I'll tell you. Down there we had a more monotonous experience, perhaps, but there was a more chummy feeling among the men and the officers. We were all so far from civilization that we did not look to the outside world for amusements but had it among ourselves. There was an occasional fight, too, while here there is nothing but drills, training-school work, and routine. Of course, we have better quarters, more nearer civilization, and have a better time in some ways, but for the young men who compose the rank and file of the army the far frontier is the more attractive."

This is probably the average sentiment of the frontier soldier and the boys who enlisted because of the adventure that army life is supposed to yield.

The War Department is steadily abandoning its posts on the frontier as the need for them becomes less. At present those in the vicinity of Indian reservations are the only ones essential, and when, as is to result soon, the Indians take up their lands in severalty and settle down to farming like white settlers, there will be no more need of posts except along the boundaries of Mexico and Canada. The farmers are anxious to see reservations given up to settlement, and look with longing eyes upon the magnificent domains that have been used for drill grounds for soldiers. The time will soon come when Kansas will have but two forts left, the one at Leavenworth with its soldiers' home and military prison, and that at Fort Riley with its 19,000-acre reservation and its training school for the cavalry and light artillery service. The old-time posts will then be but a memory, though a lively one to many a frontiersman.

SMALL BOY AND BADLY AIMED GUN.

Urchin After Sparrow Scalps Breaks a Plate-Glass Window.

The use of air guns, slung shots, and such weapons carrying bullets or stones is becoming dangerously common in the hands of street arabs hunting sparrows for the bounty offered for their heads. Numerous instances of damage done by missiles from these weapons have been noted and the Mayor and Chief of Police will probably be asked to take some measures to prevent further danger from their use.

Yesterday afternoon a stray bullet from an air gun in the hands of a sparrow hunting urchin shattered the bay window in the second story of Alexander H. Revell's house, No. 577 La Salle avenue. Mr. Revell had taken his family out driving early in the afternoon, and on returning about 4 o'clock found the floor covered with glass and was informed by neighbors that a number of boys had been seen shooting at the sparrows in the trees in front of the house, and one of them was responsible for the damage. A clean hole had been made in the plate glass a third of an inch thick by the bullet and on the inside of the glass the edges were shattered. The value of the glass damaged was $50.

Mr. Revell reported the case at once and has detectives hunting for the boys. The neighbors said the boys did not look like children belonging in the neighborhood, but had probably come over from Clark or Wells street in search of sparrows. Mr. Revell says if a bullet or missile from a weapon should strike a person with the same force it did his window serious injury would undoubtedly result, and he will report the case to Mayor Swift and Chief of Police Badenoch this morning to see if there is any city ordinance covering the case, and if not, to take measures towards the adoption of one which will prevent any further danger.

Burglars' Wives Are Wearing Furs.

Rockford, Ill., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—The fur store of Max L. Freytag was robbed last night of about $2,000 worth of fur garments. The burglary was not discovered until this morning.

GOLD BY THE MILLIONS.

CRIPPLE CREEK IS A PERMANENT MINING CAMP.

Output for the Current Year Will Be $7,750,000—The Cry of "a Million a Month" Has Proved True for the Last Two Months—End Will Not Be Reached Until a Depth Is Attained from Which Ore Cannot Be Hoisted or the Water Pumped Out.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Dec. 20.—[Special Correspondence.]—This is a permanent mining camp. The gold output for 1895 will be $7,750,000. These figures can be depended on, as they were secured from the milling and smelting men, from the bankers and railroad men, and from the mine-owners themselves. Figuring on railroad tonnage and taking the averages of the two sampling works of the district for the purposes of multiplication, thus obtaining the value of the ore, the grand total is $8,500,000.

The averages of the sampling works, however, cannot be applied to the low grade ore treated at the local mills, and the $7,750,000 total is correct. In bulk the product of the camp for the year will be 140,800 tons, with an average value of $55 a ton. This is as accurate a statement as can be given. It is conservative, and has value for the Eastern man who is looking for investment. There is no doubt that the alliterative Cripple Creek slogan of "a million a month" has been borne out by bullion during the last two months. It can also be depended on that the output of the camp has been doubled during 1895, and it is reasonable to suppose that it can be doubled again next year.

The immediate future of Cripple Creek can be foretold in this wise: There is gold here in true fissures, the ore growing richer in these fissures as depth is attained. This assures the permanency of the district. For six or nine months more there will be a real estate boom that will send prices up to an alarming and dangerous degree. At the end of that time, with today's conditions existing, there will be a decline to reasonable values and the fever of wild speculation will be succeeded by the regular pulse of healthy business. But there will be constant growth until the limit of the capacity of the mines for feeding mouths with wage money has been reached. The growth may last several years. This leaves out of consideration labor troubles and earthquakes.

Offers Permanent Inducements.

Cripple Creek, therefore, offers permanent inducements to the conservative, watchful, sensible business-man. It possesses temporary allurements for the gambler and dishonest speculator. The latter will disappear with time, though the stock sharp will always abide in Cripple Creek.

To sum up the camp: Gold will be produced until the power and ingenuity of man will not avail—that is, until such a depth is attained that steam will refuse to hoist the ore or pump the water that is sure to be encountered.

In the district there are 12,000 claims, less than one-quarter of which are patented. The majority of the unpatented claims are in conflict. Almost invariably there has been a contest for title where valuable mineral was discovered.

The case of the Portland will serve as an illustration. The original location was on a fraction of a claim containing less than one-sixth of an acre, and when it became known that a rich lead had been uncovered there was an adverse claimant for every few feet of side line. Forty-seven contests and lawsuits were instituted and all were either compromised or won by the original owners of the mine. Two more suits are pending against the Portland, but they are not of vital importance.

While there are 150 ore shippers on sixty-one mines there are less than fifteen regular dividend-paying concerns, and it is these dividend-payers that ship 85 per cent of the ore of the district. In considering these figures it must be remembered that the camp is new and that next year there will be great ore-producers that are not heard of today. The work of development has hardly begun.

Capitalized for a Billion.

What will militate most against the camp in future years is the outrageous capitalization of stock companies. A statement received from the Clerk of El Paso County today shows that 980 corporations have been organized in Cripple Creek with a capitalization of a round billion of dollars. The mathematician can easily figure out just how many chances of winning he has if he buys shares promiscuously.

These are cold, uncontrollable facts, but discouraging as they are they do not affect the broad assertion that Cripple Creek is the greatest gold camp America has ever seen. They simply mean that few men will acquire great riches, while many men will lose all they have in their mad race for wealth.

In the Cripple district, as already said, there are sixty-one shipping mines and about 150 shippers. The disparity in these figures is due to the fact that some mines are farmed out to several lessees, each one of whom is a shipper. It is not fair to count each shipper as one mine in making these statistics. Only those mines which ship regularly are counted. Those which send ore to the mills and smelters sporadically and in small quantities are not considered.

By comparison with other camps this number of regular producers and sellers of ores is phenomenally large. If each one was to prove a large-paying mine the record for gold mining the world over would be broken. Johannisberg would be a prospect hole and the Comstock lode remembered as a nickel-in-the-slot machine. And this fact should not be overlooked—with few exceptions there is no reason why these shippers should not prove to be bonanzas. Some of them are. Nobody can tell how much they can produce if squeezed for returns. Their richness is fabulous and their output is being suppressed and kept down to the lowest limit for prudential reasons.

The total output of the camp is as follows:

1891 (one carload in December)	1,000
1893	300,000
1893	2,000,000
1894	5,500,000
1895	7,750,000

Nobody can tell what the camp can produce. It is known that in the Independence mine there is one blocked out which could return $100,000 a day to the owner if brought to the surface. From nineteen tons taken from the Doctor not long ago $83,000 in gold was extracted.

Chip Off a Little.

In the Victor there is a great body of high-grade ore that is used to regulate the earnings. If the mineral taken out in the work of development does not satisfy the manager a little of this precious stuff is chipped off and the regular dividend is paid.

Ex-Gov. J. B. Grant, at the head of the big smelter at Denver, which handles a great part of the Cripple Creek product, is quoted as saying his works alone this year have treated 40,000 tons which was worth $78 a ton. Mr. Grant also departed from his usual custom and made a prediction. He said that Cripple Creek would produce $500,000,000 in seventeen years. In that time Leadville has produced $130,000,000. If mining is carried on as it should be in this district next year's product could be brought up to the $15,000,000 mark without effort.

Thus far, however, mining has not been conducted in a manner to show the camp at its best. The leasing system is in vogue, some of the richer mines being split up into hundred-foot leases. Properties managed in this manner are bound to suffer in the haste of taking out the richest ore before the leases expire. To use the miners' phrase, they are being "robbed." Some of the lessees are concealing their ore in the hope of securing options on the properties they covet. Most of the leases will expire between March and May of next year, and it is doubtful if many of them will be renewed. There is a disposition on the part of the companies to do their own mining in the future.

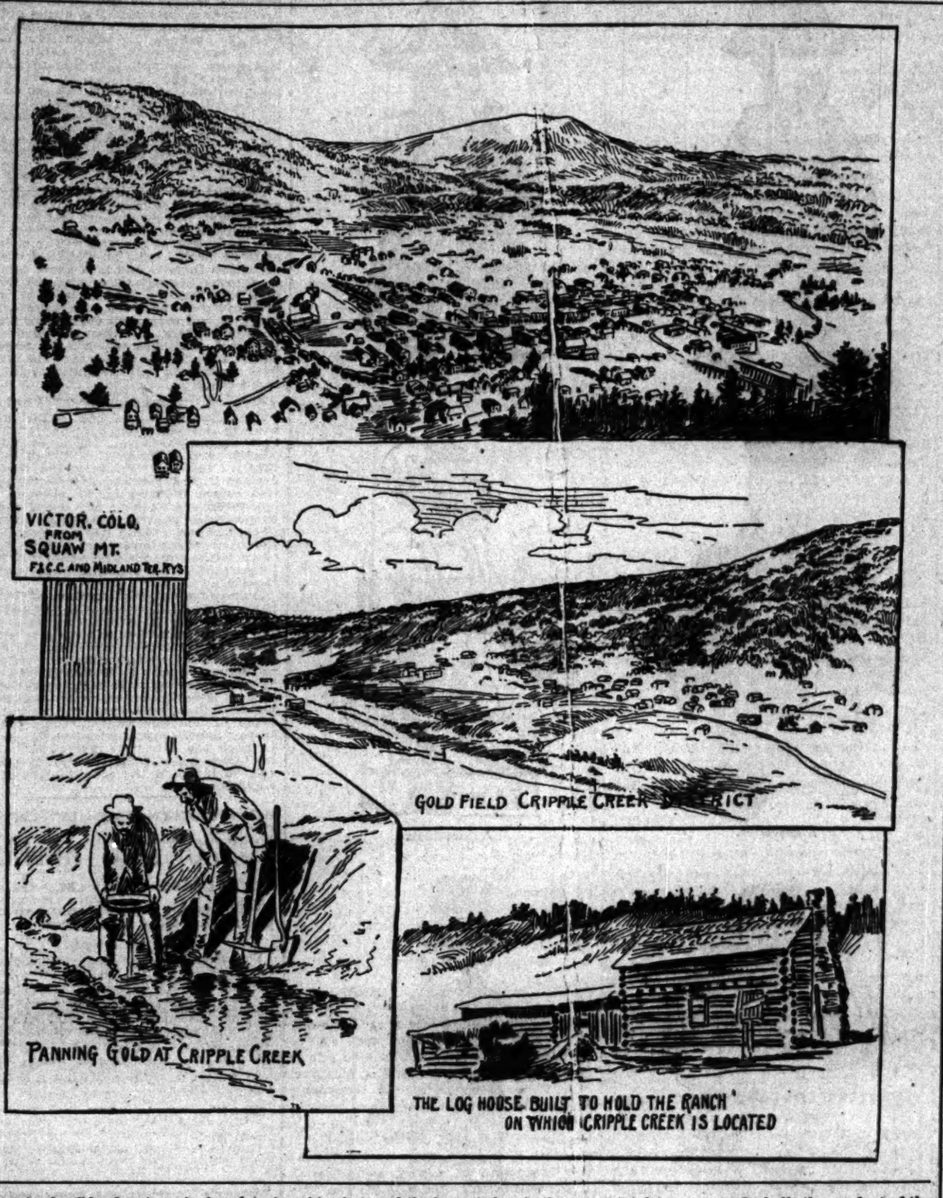
It is absurd for writers to decry Cripple Creek and assure the people there is nothing here but wildcat schemes. The reporter for THE TRIBUNE has seen immense bodies of high-grade gold ore blocked out and ready to be broken and hoisted when the owners say the word. The ore in sight at comes millions in gold—how many millions nobody knows.

Height of Presumption.

It would be the height of ridiculous presumption to estimate the capacity of the camp or the amount of wealth hidden under the surface. Even next year's output is problematical, and there are men in Cripple Creek heretofore considered sane whose forecasts of the future sound wildly fanciful. This much is true: Besides the mineral known to exist, much of it ready for stamping, there are great ore bodies at the bottom of dismantled shafts the existence of which the owners are trying to keep a secret. There are many of these, and there is a reason for the mystery that surrounds them. Almost every foot of Cripple Creek territory is plastered over with conflicting claims three deep and running in all directions. Every claimant is trying to "adverse" the other. Where rich deposits are discovered under these circumstances the discoverer immediately sets about to obliterate the conflicting lines by buying off the contestants so as to secure a patent. To accomplish this cheaply he keeps his strike a secret. Many of these conflicts have been settled, but there are many more, and when they are finally disposed of and clear titles secured there will be a taking out of mineral that will astonish the world. But where one man will be taking money out of the ground 100 will be putting money into it.

Verdict Acquits Banker Mendenhall.

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—Luther Mendenhall, the millionaire defendant in the divorce suit of Ellen R. Mendenhall, is an innocent man according to the sealed verdict rendered tonight. The petition of the wife for a divorce is denied. Mr. Mendenhall will now proceed against all the witnesses who testified against him, and it is probable the jurymen who told Mr. Mendenhall the result of the jury's deliberations will be before the court for contempt.



MOTHERS OF NOTED MEN—BISHOP POTTER'S MOTHER.

Her father was old Eliphalet Nott, famous as the first President and practical founder of Union College. Her husband was Bishop Alonso Potter, who for twenty years built up the diocese of Central Pennsylvania. Her husband's brother was the late Bishop Horatio Potter of New York, and he was succeeded by her son, the present Bishop. She was a good and a womanly woman, with many fine traits of character. She knew how to train boys in the way that they should go. All her sons became more or less distinguished. The eldest, Charkson Nott, who died in 1862, was in Congress; the second, Robert, was a General in the war and led his division at Vicksburg. Bishop Potter looks very much like his mother.—New York World.

Do You Know Why

the Encyclopædia Britannica is the most American and at the same time the most universal Encyclopædia ever printed? It is British only in so far as it was first *printed* in England. Its rich store of information was furnished by the greatest minds all over the world. As an illustration of the impartiality with which American subjects are treated we may state that over six hundred eminent American specialists contributed to the work. The following list is but

A Few of the American Contributors to the Encyclopædia Britannica:

Hon. Whitelaw Reid, New York Tribune.
Henry Cabot Lodge, U. S. Senator, Massachusetts.
Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., LL. D.
Maj.-Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, U. S. Army.
Prof. C. A. Briggs, D. D., Union Theological Seminary.
Ex-President C. K. Adams, Cornell University.
President Joshua L. Chamberlain, Bowdoin College.
Ex-President T. C. Chamberlain, State University, Wisconsin.
Prof. Samuel Aughey, State Geologist, Nebraska.
Hon. John Bigelow, Ex-Minister to France, etc.
Prof. W. C. Bartlett, LL. D., San Francisco.
Prof. W. H. Brewer, Yale University.
George W. Cable, Author of "Creole Days," etc.
Rev. James Freeman Clark, D. D., LL. D.
Rev. G. R. Ellis, D. D., Boston.
Rev. G. H. Emerson, D. D., Boston.
Prof. John Fraser, D. D., LL. D., Chicago University.
Prof. R. B. Fulton, University Mississippi.
Edwin L. Godkin, Editor New York Evening Post.
G. Brown Goode, Smithsonian Institute.
Henry Gannett, United States Geologist.
Prof. A. T. Hadley, Yale University.
Prof. C. H. Hitchcock, Dartmouth College.
R. T. Hill, United States Geological Survey.
Prof. Albert R. Leeds, Stevens Institute of Technology.
Prof. J. R. Lord, Dartmouth College.
Prof. J. Peter Lesley, Philadelphia.
Joseph Merrell, Editor Chicago Tribune.
Prof. Hubert A. Newton, Yale University.
Gen. A. R. Spofford, United States Assistant Treasurer.
Prof. J. R. Newberry, Columbia College.
Prof. Edward Orton, University Ohio.
Prof. G. H. Perkins, University of Wisconsin.
Gen. Roger A. Pryor, Editor, Author, etc.
Prof. R. F. Pumpelly, U. S. Census Commissioner.
Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., Editor N. Y. Observer.
Prof. H. A. Rowland, Johns Hopkins University.
Prof. Freeman Snow, Harvard University.
J. Austin Stevens, Editor Magazine American History.
Prof. John T. Short, State University, Ohio.
R. H. Stoddard, Poet and Author.
Prof. M. S. Snow, Washington University.
Capt. W. W. Symons, United States Engineer.
Prof. W. G. Sumner, Yale University.
Prof. F. G. Turner, State University, Wisconsin.
Prof. A. W. Wright, Yale University.
Gen. Francis A. Walker, Superintendent U. S. Census.
Justin Winsor, Librarian Howard University.
Prof. Josiah D. Whitney, Harvard University.
Prof. William D. Whitney, Yale University.
Rev. W. H. De Puy, D. D., LL. D., Assistant Editor "Christian Advocate," "People's Cyclopedia," etc.

And over 500 others.

The foregoing array of names will explain the fact that Harvard University, Yale University, Columbia College, Michigan University, and other leading institutions of learning have adopted many of its leading articles as Text-Books.

FOLLOWING IS A PARTIAL LIST OF SUCH ARTICLES:

Algebra.	Botany.	Diagram.	England.
Anatomy.	Breeds.	Diffusion.	Equation.
Annuities.	Bridges.	Dynamics.	Ether.
Architecture.	Building.	Elasticity.	Ferns.
Astronomy.	Capillary Action.	Electricity.	Figure of the Earth.
Atom.	Clock.	Electrolysis.	France.
Attraction.	Comet.	Electrometer.	Fungus.
Biology.	Curve.	Energy.	Political Economy.

The usual cost of a Text-book is $1.50. These 33 Text-books or articles, out of a total of 25,000 articles which Britannica contains, bought separately, would cost you half as much as the entire set of 25 Royal Octavo Volumes, if secured under the provisions of The Tribune's offer. Fill out this coupon of inquiry and mail it to us if you desire full details of our plan of purchase.

The Chicago Tribune, Educational Dept. 113 Adams-St., Chicago, Ill.

Please acquaint me with your special Christmas terms on the new Encyclopædia Britannica, "the best reference library for Americans."

*Name*_____

*Business Address*_____

PIANOS

Our December business exceeds thus far that of any preceding year, the sales on some days having averaged 15 to 20 pianos. Notwithstanding this fact we have in stock complete lines of Grand and Upright Pianos, and are prepared to fill orders for Christmas with promptness.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS
On Monday and Tuesday.

Lyon, Potter & Co.,
STEINWAY HALL,
19 VAN BUREN-ST.

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE - - ONLY ONE CENT

Do you want to earn . .

$100?

If so, Let The Chicago Tribune Help You. . . .

Here Is the Proposition: A prize of One Hundred Dollars ($100) will be awarded to the first person handing in the largest number of *English* words to be formed out of the letters contained in the sentence:

The Chicago Daily Tribune—Only One Cent

All words so formed must be found in Webster's International Dictionary, and must be neither obsolete nor condemned by the dictionary as not of good usage. The same letter may be used in any one word as many times as it occurs in the sentence given. Proper names of all kinds are excluded.

☆ All answers must be in The Tribune office before January 1, 1896 . . . . .

THE TRIBUNE reserves the right to print any list of words that may not take the prize, although it will for its own reasons print comparatively few of them, and only those which have a high order of merit.

The list submitted must be arranged for convenience in alphabetical order.

The prize winner will be announced in the issue of Sunday, Jan. 12, 1896.

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE - - ONLY ONE CENT

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE - - ONLY ONE CENT

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE - - ONLY ONE CENT

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest United States Government Food Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

DR. PARKER'S CURE FOR RUPTURE

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

What He Had Better Do.

Peoria, Ill., Dec. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—If war should be declared between England and America would it be in accordance with precedent to permit citizens of England pursuing peaceful pursuits in this country to remain here unmolested?

ROBERT G. HARDY.

[He would probably not be molested; but the better course would be to declare his intentions to become an American citizen. If he should decline to do that, intending to live and die a British subject, he could easily skip into Canada just before the declaration of war, or a little after it, in the excitement and confusion. Then when Canada was invaded and conquered he would be well treated by the American troops—provided that he behaved himself quietly and respectfully.]

Asks a Frequently-Answered Question.

Chicago, Dec. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As a reader of your valuable paper, I have taken great interest in reading the different articles regarding the President's recent message on the Venezuelan question. I find expressions from "many people and many lands," but nothing from the country in question. I think there are many like myself who wish to know what the Venezuelan Government and people have said and now say regarding this controversy, and also what they want. Kindly advise through THE TRIBUNE, and very greatly oblige

MYRON.

[The information asked for has been given in full in different issues of THE TRIBUNE last week. The Venezuelan case is stated fully in that of the 18th.]

Who Wrote It?

Chicago, Dec. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—My attention has been called by a number of persons to a communication in this morning's TRIBUNE, signed by J. H. Hamlin, wherein the writer takes exception to the action of the government with reference to the Venezuela matter. Inasmuch as the directory shows no person by that name, other than myself, to be a resident of Chicago, and the views expressed are directly contrary to my own, I desire to correct this misapprehension. If the Monroe doctrine embodies the settled policy of this Nation, then it is the function of our government to inquire whether, under the guise of a disputed boundary, a European monarchy is not endeavoring to appropriate to itself territory within the Western continent which it did not own at the time the Monroe doctrine was enunciated. In case it is ascertained that such foreign power is so acting, then it is the duty of the Government of the United States to resist such extension of European power at any cost.

JOHN H. HAMLINE.

Senator Brice's Church Contributions.

Lima, O., Dec. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of Dec. 16 I find the following: "There is an unconfirmed rumor to the effect that Mr. Brice has refused to renew his annual subscription for the support of the gospel at Lima, O."

As pastor of the home church of Mr. Brice and his family I am permitted to know, and to say authoritatively, there is no foundation whatever for any such rumor. Mr. Brice continues, as always, a most generous contributor to every form of gospel work in Lima. He is always the readiest and most generous contributor to our church support and to our benevolences. The very day upon which the statement quoted appeared the annual subscription of Mr. Brice was renewed with that of other supporters, and the mail brought other evidences of his interest in work of this church. One of the last acts of Mr. and Mrs. Brice on leaving the city recently was to send by special messenger a liberal check for a church improvement, together with another for a Presbyterian theological student of whose wants they had been made aware.

Not only the churches but the schools of this city have good reason to know of the interest and generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Brice, and every dollar secured for the High School library is duplicated by them. The Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Y. M. C. A. are also generously remembered. Hoping that you will do justice where justice is so fully due, I am, respectfully yours,

ROBERT J. THOMSON,
Pastor First Presbyterian Church.

How It Could Be Done.

Chicago, Dec. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The statement made in THE TRIBUNE this morning to the effect that 115,000 National Guardsmen would be available in case of war reminds me that an officer of the army, stationed at Fort Sheridan, stated recently at a public gathering in this city that the National Guard infantry regiments could not be mustered into the United States service as now organized because of the law—Sec. 1661, United States Statutes, I think—which requires that troops mustered into the national service shall have the same organization as the regular forces of the same arm. To muster the National Guard infantry into the government service, the officer contended, it would be necessary to reorganize them on the single battalion system now authorized for the regular infantry. If this is correct there should be no delay in legalizing the three-battalion system now employed by the National Guard. It would be suicidal to break up the National Guard by reorganization. Such action would virtually nullify the result of all the labor bestowed upon our State troops. I understand that the organization they use is employed in all the great armies of Europe, and that a similar organization has been recommended by the Secretary of War for the regular infantry. B. R. HENRY.

[If Congress found that war was about to break out with England it would of course change the sections of the statutes mentioned and enact suitable ones to suit the occasion and circumstances. It would lose no time in doing it.]

Monroe vs. Von Holst.

Chicago, Dec. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The opinions of Prof. von Holst are always entitled to great consideration, but let us see if he has not erred in the Venezuelan matter. His words and the words of Monroe are as follows:

From interview with Prof. von Holst printed in The Tribune of Dec. 10:

"This is not the Monroe doctrine. It is dictatorship, pure and simple. The Monroe doctrine is in no wise involved. That has to do with colonizing, extending power. It contemplates aggressive measures on the part of Great Britain. That does not enter into the Venezuelan question. That is for suppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

From President Monroe's message of 1823:

"With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere; but with the governments which have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and just principles, acknowledged, we could not view an interposition for oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Attention is called to President Monroe's words, "oppressing them." It is a well-known legal maxim that "no man can be Judge in his own cause." If this is a good rule for individuals, ought it not to be a good rule for nations?

If there is an honest dispute as to a boundary between a great nation and a weak nation, and the great nation refuses to submit such dispute to arbitration, and insists on the right to be its own judge in its own cause, is there not a clear case of oppression? Great Britain has a dispute with Venezuela. Great Britain refuses to arbitrate, and insists on being her own judge in her own cause, and so violates a great legal principle. Is not this "oppressing" Venezuela, and does not then the Monroe doctrine clearly apply?

In this matter the action of our government has been sublime. LEX.

He Thinks There Will Be No War with England.

Evanston, Ill., Dec. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The history of occurrences during the last week are enough to make the heart sick and long for a change in our methods of thought.

There is and has been no possible chance of a war with England over the comparatively unimportant question of a boundary line in Venezuela, and the political buncombe message of the President evolved from his mighty brain while off duck hunting or between two days after his return does not contain a single new thought about the Monroe doctrine that has not been known to every European diplomat and statesman for many years.

The people of this country have no occasion at present to enter either a cataleptic condition or have spasms, because Johnny Bull is practicing a little diplomacy regarding a barren waste covered with snakes, centipedes, and tarantulas in Venezuela. What occasion to essay Congress on a principle that is known the world over as one of the most substantial planks in the platform of this government.

The failure of this administration to stem the swelling tide of effects that have resulted to the internal commerce of this country because of faulty legislation cannot be made any better by directing attention to a dispute which does not so far concern us.

Oratorical balderdash about the soaring American eagle and the gore which we are anxious to wade through will not and should not frighten anybody, because a little sober reflection will demonstrate to even the loudest talker that we do not in reality mean a word of it.

The great and important question for the legislators of this country to decide is not blood, but money; not war, but finance; not how to increase imports, but how to sell our products; not how to sell bonds in Europe, but how to issue a series of bonds that will be at once purchased by the bankers and people of this country.

In the speculative markets of the world stocks go up, to go down, and that the railroad stocks of this country, which have been boomed beyond all reason, should react a few points does not present an occasion for alarm to any one but the speculators.

If we keep out of the market our bank accounts will remain intact. Seriously consider the effect of a war with England, and then whatever the expense may be to secure arbitration, or poultice the wound by purchasing the property, furnish the money and save the slaughter. Time was when war may have been a necessity, but the boasted civilization of the nineteenth century cannot afford to listen to the bugle call of war as a means of regulating the business of nations.

D. H. LAMBERSON.

Give the Irish a Show.

Chicago, Dec. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—If the United States should be under the necessity of defending the Monroe doctrine by force of arms would it not be a good idea to delegate the business of giving John Bull his little dose of medicine to our brethren, the Irish? They have longed for years for a fair chance to thrash England and this would be the glorious opportunity, and it would be cruel for any native American or German-American or Scotch, or French or Swedish or other American than the real genuine Irish-American, especially the political officeholders and ward workers everywhere and all city police, to have anything to do with it. What is the matter with Uncle Sam furnishing the munitions of war and allowing the Irish to reap the glory?

If the Irish should fail—if every Irishman in America should lose his life in defense of the Monroe doctrine it would be a noble and grand exhibition of their undying hatred of England's tyranny over their native land. Their memory would never perish. We would keep it green as the banks of the Lee, the Leiffey, or the Shannon. It is difficult to see how any exception could be taken to this proposition or to such action on the part of the Irish.

Grover Cleveland is a far-seeing statesman and it would not be doing him justice to fail to realize the full benefits of his wise suggestions with relation to the defense of the Monroe doctrine. A. C. FRENCH.

What Diphtheria Is.

Chicago, Dec. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.] Diphtheria is a name given by M. Bretonneau to a class of diseases characterized by a tendency to the formation of false membranes on the tonsils, soft palate, throat, and often other parts of the respiratory passages or mucous surfaces. The abnormal membrane which is liable to choke up the air passages and thus prevent the proper airing of the blood is the distinguishing symptom. Diphtheria differs chiefly from croup by contamination and poisoning of the blood and greater depression of the vital force. Croup, when not purely spasmodic, is dangerous chiefly from the local obstruction in the windpipe or air passages; while diphtheria is dangerous from contamination of the blood and paralysis of the nerves. This poisoning of the blood is known to the profession as toxæmia or septicæmia.

In bad cases there is so much putrescence of the blood that a perceptible fetor arises from the throat of the sufferer, and unless speedy relief is obtained by cleansing the blood and invigorating the vital force the patient dies before the end of the second or third day of sickness.

The membrane which appears upon the tonsils, pharynx [throat], or other parts of the mucous membrane surface is found by an exudation of the mucous membrane and becomes organized into a thick, tough pellicle or skin of grayish-white color, which in some cases may turn brown, or even black, and adheres tenaciously to the mucous surface. In some cases there is profuse expectoration as if nature was endeavoring to expel the poison through the salivary glands; and the nasal passages may be completely closed by the exudation, compelling the patient to breathe only through the mouth.

In cases of recovery the false membrane sloughs off before the sixth day. If removed by violence it forms again until the blood becomes cleared and invigorated. The false membrane is a fungous growth and unless cleaned is sooner or later infested with minute organisms which many professional persons consider to be the cause of the disease. Now the fungi are flowerless plants that grow only in damp places deprived of warmth or sunlight, or, in other words, where conditions are not favorable to the growth of highly organized beings. Corn will not grow in damp, shaded soil where fungi thrive, and to simply kill the fungi or organisms that infest them will not make the corn grow unless the conditions are changed as to warmth, humidity, and sunlight. Minute organisms like the itch-mite (acarus) do not infest a clean, healthy body, but swarms of lower organisms are always ready to prey upon organic matter already putrid or fast going to decay. The germ theory of the origin of disease may furnish employment for those who choose to study it, but it can never solve the problem of disease. It is fundamentally wrong. Health depends upon conditions, but not upon the presence or absence of a microbe or bacillus. Disease is contagious, but the contagium miasm, or microbe is utterly powerless unless the soil is adapted to its growth. The universe is full of life everywhere, but everwhere the lower forms are subject to the higher, and not the higher to the lower. Microbes and bacilli exist to feed and thrive not in or upon the bodies of healthy and highly organized beings like man, under healthful conditions, but upon decomposing, putrid, or decaying matter within or upon an already badly diseased or unclean body, whether of man or animals. We can save life and health by making healthy conditions, but we cannot save life and health by killing microbes or making a war upon bacilli unless we do make other conditions favorable for health. Conditions of healthy life are much more important than microscopic forms of life.

As to curing diphtheria with anti-toxin, it is preposterous. We long ago learned that we do not "gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles." We reap as we sow; and when we sow smallpox in a soil capable of bearing smallpox we shall always get smallpox; and if we sow diphtheria in a body filled with diphtheria material we shall get diphtheria; but we may never nope to cure diphtheria with diphtheritic matter. To add matter of the same kind to any substance does not make it less. Anti-toxin is diphtheritic matter if it is what its advocates say it is, and to inject it into the system is to try to set up diphtheritic poisoning. The very name is misleading. It is not an anti-toxin, but a toxin [poison]. It is taken from a poisoned horse—a horse said to immunized, but there is no such thing as immunity from poison of any sort. Tolerance is possible for a season, but there is no immunity [freedom or exemption] from poisons. They always tend to kill, but kill small animals when given in small quantities.

No doubt diphtheria has its origin in an excess of organizable matter, which is decomposed in the system and becomes putrefactive, and when this putrefactive matter comes to the surface of the mucous membrane in the air passages and in contact with the air then it is that the exudation becomes infested with micro organisms. It is not bacilli that cause the disease, but the disease that makes the bacilli life and growth possible. It is not the death of the bacilli directly so much as the arrest of putrefactive changes that we need to secure. Mild antiseptics, but not anti-toxin or any other dangerous poison, may be useful in the treatment of zymotic [caused by fermentation] disease. Camphor water and a saturated solution of boric acid, or water impregnated with washed sulphur are no doubt useful remedies. With proper antiseptic remedies it is necessary to secure, if possible, sunlight daily, suitable food, and a proper and equitable temperature.

GEORGE DUTTON, A. B., M. D.

A Calendar.

Next Sunday's art supplement—a mantel full of pretty children's faces.

Lazell's perfumes in eight-ounce bottles, 30 cents per ounce. Dyche's, northwest corner State and Randolph.

RED BERETTA IS READY.

TO BE PRESENTED TO MGR. SATOLLI IN BALTIMORE.

Great Preparations Are Completed for the Ceremony, Which Is to Take Place on Jan. 5 in the Presence of Prominent Prelates and Priests from All Parts of the Country—The Exercises to Rival Those Attending the Elevation of Cardinal Gibbons.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 19.—[Special Correspondence.]—The old Baltimore Cathedral, in which all the great councils of the Catholic Church in America have been held, will be the scene of another notable event on Sunday, Jan. 5. In the presence of prominent prelates and priests from all parts of this country and national, State, and city officials Mgr. Francis Satolli, Papal Delegate marshaled by the master of ceremonies. It will include, in addition to representatives from Catholic societies of Washington and Baltimore, students and professors from the Catholic University at Washington, seminarians from St. Mary's, and numbers of the clergy from this and other archdioceses in the United States, who will attend upon Mgr. Satolli's invitation. It will be joined by the visiting prelates as it passes the archiepiscopal residence on Charles avenue.

The ceremony of conferring the beretta, although attended by so much pomp, is in itself quite simple. Prior to the moving of the procession the Noble Guard, attended by the master of ceremonies, and either Dr. Rooker or Dr. Sbaretti of Mgr. Satolli's household, will enter the cathedral and deposit upon the small table the red beretta and official briefs from Rome, which the Noble Guard will remain to protect while the others depart to join the procession.

Reading of the Official Brief.

At the proper time during the ceremonies Cardinal Gibbons will be handed up the official brief by the Noble Guard, announcing that his Eminence has been chosen by the Pope as the apostolic delegate to confer the beretta. The Cardinal will then call upon his attendant priest to read the brief, first in Latin and then in English. When the reading is finished the choir of a hundred seminarians will sing "Let us pray for our Holy Father Leo."

The red beretta, borne upon a silver tray, will then be presented to the Cardinal by the Noble Guard, who will deposit it upon the altar and make a short address in Latin, which he will conclude by inviting Mgr. Satolli to approach. The latter will be escorted from his throne by his attendant priest and deacons of honor. The Cardinal will next take the beretta from the altar and place it upon Mgr. Satolli's head as the latter kneels before him. Cardinal Satolli will then rise, raise the beretta from his head, ascend the steps of the altar, and make an address in Latin to Cardinal Gibbons as the Pope's representative.

At the conclusion of this, while the choir intones the "Te Deum," the new Cardinal will retire to the sacristy and exchange the purple vestments of an Archbishop for the scarlet robes of a Cardinal.

The celebration of the mass will follow and at the Introit the kiss of peace or ecclesiastical embrace received from the celebrant will be exchanged by all within the chancel rail.

Musical Features of Program.

The musical features of the program will be entirely in keeping with the character of the ceremonies, and will be very impressive. As the procession passes along the Mulberry street side of the cathedral the organ will open the program with a symphonic march played by Harold Randolph.

As the procession enters the cathedral the choir will sing the processional hymn, "Ecce Sacerdos Magnus" (Behold the High Priest). Then will follow the intoning of the musical numbers of the mass, and at the offertory Stehle's anthem, "Haec Dies" (This is the day the Lord hath made; let us rejoice and exalt in it), will be sung.

The Te Deum will follow the mass, being intoned by the new Cardinal and sung by the choir. The Rev. Dr. Witt's Te Deum in E flat, for double chorus, solo, and organ accompaniment, will probably be selected for the occasion. The recessional anthem sung while the bells ring and the procession moves out of the cathedral will be "Laudate Dominum," by Ett.

The cathedral mixed choir of fifty voices will be assisted by a number of noted singers from the leading Catholic choirs of Washington. Prof. F. X. Hale will be the director and in addition to the grand organ there will be a full orchestral accompaniment. The Gregorian music of the mass will be sung by the seminarians.

The official briefs from Rome comprise the letter from the Pope to Cardinal Gibbons, written in Latin, on parchment, and addressed to the latter as Apostolic Delegate, conferring upon him the papal authority to bestow the beretta, the insignia of the new dignity, and the letter of the Pope to Archbishop Satolli, officially informing him of his elevation, and the oath he is required to take before receiving the beretta.

Will Hold No Charity Ball This Year.

Kewanee, Ill., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—Owing to the violent opposition of the ministers of the town and to their appropriation of the annual Thanksgiving collection because of alleged questionable methods which the society had of raising money, the Dorcas Benevolent society today decided to not hold the annual charity ball, from which was derived the greater part of its yearly revenue. Instead they will solicit money for their purpose from the business men and from those who are opposed to their former methods.

Pool Games at Tennes'.

Charles Tennes defeated George Jordan at the Tennes Billiard Hall last night, 15 to 8 or no count, Tennes six games, Jordan four games. Jake Levy and "Mont" Tennes play for a $25 purse tonight.

Remember Assignee's Sale Stock of desks, chairs, of A. H. Andrews & Co., 215 Wabash.

SOME PECULIAR PARIS TYPES.

A Cabman.

A Fireman.

A Hearse-Driver.

A Policeman.

A Barrister.

A Shoeblack.

A Private of the 121st of the Line.

A Tram-Driver.

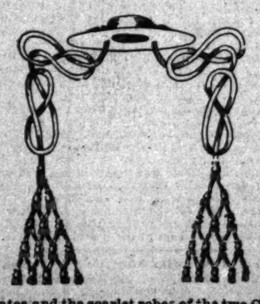
An Undertaker's Man.

—Drawn by Emile Cohl for St. James' Budget.

in America and Cardinal-elect, will receive the red beretta, the insignia of his new rank, at the hands of Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore and Primate of the Catholic Church in the United States.

Dr. Rooker of the ablegate's staff and Cardinal Gibbons have been engaged for two weeks making arrangements for the ceremony. The program is now completed. Invitations have been sent to nearly all the Bishops and Archbishops in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, and in addition to a large number of American prelates it is expected several Mexican and Canadian dignitaries of the church will be present.

The ceremony will rival in splendor if not surpass that attending the elevation of Cardinal Gibbons in June, 1886. The great sanctuary and altars will be ornamented with the choicest flowers and plants and illuminated by nearly a thousand lights, which, with the brilliant vestments of the



prelates and the scarlet robes of the two Cardinals, will make up a church picture seldom seen outside of St. Peter's in Rome.

Mgr. Satolli will be vested as an Archbishop until after the mass, but will wear upon his entrance into the sanctuary and throughout the ceremonies the succhetta, which will be brought to him by a member of the Noble Guard, the Pope's emissary.

Cardinal Gibbons to Bestow Beretta.

Cardinal Gibbons, who has been specially commissioned by the Pope to confer the beretta, will occupy his throne on the gospel side of the sanctuary, robed in full canonical vestments, while a temporary throne will be provided for the candidate upon the epistle side. On either side of the Cardinal and Mgr. Satolli will be their assistant priests and deacons of honor, and seated within the chancel rail will be the members of the hierarchy and priests who have been invited to assist at the ceremony. Notable among the latter will be Archbishop John J. Kain of St. Louis, who is to preach the sermon.

Places will be specially provided in front of the Cardinal's throne for Archbishop Kain and the member of the Noble Guard, who will readily be recognized by his brilliant uniform of scarlet and white, with gilt helmet and heavy sword. In front of the Cardinal and to the left of the Noble Guard, who will stand erect throughout the ceremony, symbolizing the importance of his mission in protecting the insignia and official documents, will be placed a small table, on which the papers and red beretta will rest until bestowed.

The grandeur of the spectacle will increase from the entrance of the procession of prelates and clergy by the east door of the cathedral through the proceedings incident to conferring the beretta and return of the newly invested Cardinal in his scarlet robes, which will be followed by the celebration of pontifical high mass, until it reaches its climax in the bestowal of the papal benediction upon the entire assemblage kneeling, which will be pronounced by Cardinal Satolli, standing in front of the high altar.

The procession will move at 10:30 a. m.

MAKE SUGAR FROM BEETS

WHAT FARMERS OF WISCONSIN PURPOSE TO DO NEXT YEAR.

Fifty Half-Acre Patches, Cultivated as an Experiment, Have Given Results So Satisfactory a Company with a Cash Capital of $150,000 Has Been Formed—The Crop Yield Per Acre Is Expected to Net the Farmer $80—Employment for Many Men.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 6.—[Special Correspondence.]—The manufacture of beet sugar will be attempted in the neighborhood of this city next year. The experiment will be watched with a great deal of interest by the farmers of Wisconsin, as if it proves successful it will practically mean the revolution of agriculture in the southern and central portions of the State.

Instead of being cultivated for food for cattle and in small patches, or merely as a little harmless garden truck, the farmers will make the beet their principal product, as there will be far more profit in the cultivation of the sugar beet than in anything else.

There is every reason to believe that the cultivation of the sugar beet in Wisconsin and the manufacture of beet sugar will be highly successful.

During the last year there were over fifty half-acre patches of these beets planted in the southern part of the State, and the results of these experiments were so successful that a company with a cash capital of $150,000 has been formed to engage in the manufacture of beet sugar. It is known as the Wisconsin Beet Sugar company, and the incorporators are Ferdinand and Frederick Richter, Karl G. Korn, and Julius Jungblut. These men have been experimenting with the sugar beet for five years, and are thoroughly convinced the new industry can be made to pay as well if not better in this State than in California, Utah, or Nebraska.

Soil Is Well Adapted.

It is claimed the soil of the southeastern portion of the State is peculiarly adapted to the raising of the white beet. The soil is rich, light, and sandy, all of the requisites necessary to the cultivation of this species. In addition to this, there is underneath the soil a limestone formation which it is claimed improves the saccharine qualities of the beet. The results of the experiments which have been made during the last year show that the Wisconsin beet is much harder and more solid than those which are grown in more southern climes, and that it is also superior as a sugar producer. There is about 17 per cent of saccharine matter in these beets, and this is an extremely high percentage. The amount obtained from beets grown in other parts of the country, it is claimed, does not exceed 14 per cent. Last summer was an exceptionally favorable one for the cultivation of the sugar beet on account of the dryness, and the yield per acre was consequently larger than it would be ordinarily, but it is estimated that under ordinary circumstances the yield per acre will be at least twenty tons. When it is considered that the average price for these beets is $4 a ton it can be readily seen it will be much more profitable to the farmer to take to raising beets than to continue to waste his time and land in the cultivation of cereals.

The industry is to be established in a small way next year by the company, which was incorporated in this city last Monday, but if it is equal to its prospects within a few years it will be one of the principal industries of the State. The company has already made contracts with 200 farmers within a radius of forty miles of this city to cultivate sugar beets the coming year. It has engaged a number of chemists who will examine the land which is to be put under cultivation for this particular purpose. These men will determine which is the most suitable land and what kind of seed will produce the best results in each particular case. There are different varieties of the sugar beet, and it is not to grow equally well on all kinds of soil, so each will be given the seed which is best adapted to his land.

Seed to Be Furnished Free.

In order to start the industry the company furnishes the seed gratis, and will in a large measure supervise the cultivation of the crop. About 1,500 acres will be seeded, and from this it is expected there will be a yield of 30,000 tons of beets, which will produce about 6,000,000 pounds of refined sugar, besides the coarser grades and molasses.

This will make the first beet sugar crop of Wisconsin valued at $120,000, while the refined product will be worth about $320,000. It is the intention of the company to erect a sugar refinery and to put the finished product on the market. To start with, there will be employed at the extracting and the refining of the sugar 125 men. These, with the chemists and the farmers and others who will be given employment by the new industry, will bring the total up to about 400, so that from the beginning it will be quite an important addition to the industries of the State.

There has a great deal of care been taken in the selection of the farmers who are to cultivate the first beets. The great number of German farmers who are in the neighborhood of this city is a fortunate circumstance for the projector of the industry, as the sugar beet has long been one of the principal products of Germany, and nearly every German who worked on a farm in the fatherland is thoroughly conversant with their cultivation.

Scientific Cultivation Needed.

The cultivation of this product, besides bringing a large pecuniary profit to the farmers, promises more than any other thing which has happened in recent years to make the American farmer pay attention to the scientific cultivation of his land. The Germans have long said there are no farmers in this country, because Americans do not treat their land scientifically so as to get the most out of it. They seed it with grain year in and year out and while there is some attention paid to the care of the crops, on the whole, the vitality is taken from the land and it is not renewed by the chemical substitution of the properties which have been taken from it by the raising of cereals or other products which are planted in the same fields year after year. The sugar beet industry will bring the farmer in close touch with the chemist. He will see him, not as the dreamy theorist experimenting in a laboratory, making all sorts of mysterious concoctions and mixtures, for which the practical man of the plow can see no use, but he will be brought in contact with him on his own fields where he will make experiments to determine what properties were taken from the land by the last crop and giving the practical specific for the infusing again of those same properties into the land.

The first time this will be done with reference only to the beet crop, but the knowledge which will be obtained and the practical benefits which are sure to result from this treatment of the land will quickly recommend itself to the practical mind of the American farmer, and in a short time one may expect to see all of his land treated in a like manner. The chemist will come to be regarded as much of a necessary adjunct to the successful conduct of the affairs of the farm as any of the wonderfully improved machines which have been designed as aids to the success of the farmer. This innovation will revolutionize farming in his State.

Present Output 100,000,000 Pounds.

The total output of beet sugar in this country this year, from returns which have been received thus far, will be about 100,000,000 pounds. From this it will be seen that the proposed Wisconsin industry will, even in its first year, be an important addition to the industry in this country. The men who are backing the enterprise are extremely reticent in regard to the prospects of the company. They will give no information as to where the factory is to be located or as to the methods which they will use in the extraction of the saccharine matter from the beet.

Julius Jungblut, the Secretary of the company, said: "I do not wish to say anything about the project or our plans at present. We have not gone into this business without making a thorough study of it, and we are convinced the manufacture of beet sugar can be successfully conducted in Wisconsin. When we are ready to begin operations we will let it be known where we will locate, but until that time we prefer to say but little about it. The government should continue to pay bounties on our home sugar and encourage the industry. However, I think that even without the bounty some money can be made in the manufacture of beet sugar."

SPORTING NEWS.

Following are the weights and entries in the races for today at St. Asaph:

At St. Asaph.

First race, ¼ mile, selling—Caroven, 115 pounds; Lady Richmond, Susie R., Gold Spec, Arundel, Delia M., Mohawk, Jewel, 112.

Second race, ¼ mile, selling—Chillon, Gonzales, Pink H., Fassett, He, Sir Tom, Warlike, Baylor, McDonald, Sentinel II., Saunterer, Lento, 105 pounds.

Third race, ¾ mile, selling—Belden, Clovis, Gretta McG., Gold Fly, Jerome, By Gorden, Miss Tristan, Volcanic, Solomon, 102 pounds.

Fourth race, 4½ furlongs, selling—Vincent, Hands Off, Austria, Yeoman, May Peters, Genesee II., M. D. R., Prince Ananias, Milton II., Orator, 108 pounds.

Fifth race, 6½ furlongs, selling—Doc Birch, Dart, 110 pounds; Walcott, 107; Staffa, Blue Bonnett, 102; Captain Jack, 101; Ponce De Leon, 99; Siva, Siberia, 98; Belvina, Hummingbird, Pattie, 94.

Sixth race, 1 mile, selling—Romeo, Hay Tay, Chief Justice, 112 pounds; VanDyke, Mote, Leigh, Primus, Westover, 109.

Mussey's Tournament Nearing an End

But one game remains to be played in Mussey's team tournament at three-cushion carroms, and that will be decided this afternoon. E. A. Addison and C. A. Walters will play H. A. Gerhardt and M. A. Roe, and the winners of the game will be obliged to meet R. B. Wadsworth and W. W. Foss to play for first and second prize. The present standing of the teams is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.
Wadsworth and Foss	5	2
Gerhardt and ce	4	2
Addison and Walters	4	2
Williams and Carpenter	4	2
George and Hamlen	4	2
Matthews and Logan	4	2
Emmet and Charles	1	6
Kellogg and Pfeffer	1	6

Standing in Billiard Tournament.

The standing of the players in the C. A. A. billiard tournament to date is as follows:

Players.	Played.	Won.	Lost.
Merrill	7	7	0
Davis	6	4	2
Norris	10	7	3
Wynn	10	7	3
Wilson	10	7	3
Thrall	10	7	3
Crisbell	9	5	4
Collins	11	6	5
Curtis	12	6	6
Schmitt	9	3	6
Booth	11	4	7
Clark	11	4	7
Lindsay	7	2	5
	10	0	10

Marquettes Win a Game.

The Marquettes defeated the Siegel & Coopers, 15 to 4, at Callahan's Hall last night. The feature of the game was the all around playing of the Todd boys and the batting work of Osbourn of the Marquettes. There will be a meeting of the Chicago Amateur Indoor Ball League tonight at the Great Northern Hotel.

Handball at McGurn's.

Chicago Handball club games at McGurn's court yesterday were largely attended. The scores:

Barry and Fitzgerald, 21, 18, 21; Joyce and Bangard, 19, 21, 20; Smith and O'Neill, 21, 15, 21; Hurst and Murdick, 18, 21, 17; Coulter and Healy, 21, 21; McLaughlin and Foley, 14, 14, 18; Sopp and Kerr, 21, 18, 21; Loftus and Andrew, 17, 21, 19; Foley and McLaughlin, 21, 16, 21; Kennedy and Sweeney, 19, 21, 20.

St. Lawrence Team Wins by Default.

Melrose Park and St. Lawrence clubs were to have played off their tie in the Jackson Cup Association football competition, but owing to the failure of the Melrose Park team to appear the game was awarded to the St. Lawrence team. An exhibition game was played, resulting in a tie of two goals each.

FIVE REASONS FOR GREENBACKS.

Joseph Cannon Does Not Believe They Will Be Retired.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, the new Chairman of the Appropriations committee of the House, advances five reasons why a Republican Congress will never consent to retire the greenback and the United States note. They are as follows:

1. The sentiment of the country is behind it, and has been since the war, when it did good service.

2. It is the best possible paper money. Why retire the best and keep the worst?

3. It is the only paper money whose soundness is absolutely unquestioned everywhere in the world.

4. Unlike the national bank note, the greenbacks cost the government no interest.

5. The saving of interest annually on the more than $400,000,000 of greenbacks in circulation is more than sufficient to compensate the government for maintaining the gold reserve under normal conditions.

Face Smashed with a Stone.

C. M. Manahan, a traveling salesman for a Grand Rapids (Mich.) house, was viciously assaulted near the Gault House last night by a young man who gave his name as Frank Smyth and his residence at No. 265 Ogden avenue. Manahan was taken to the County Hospital, his face being badly disfigured by a stone with which Smyth struck him.

WEDDING IS A SURPRISE.

DOCENT WYLD AND MISS LEE HAVE BEEN MARRIED A WEEK.

University of Chicago Circles Not Expecting the Event—Young People Had Met Recently—Both Are of Excellent British Families—Bride's Brother Visits Them at Their New Home—Prof. Whitman's Encomium —May Soon Return to England.

Much surprise was shown at the University of Chicago when it became known the marriage of Norman Wyld, docent in biology at the university, to Miss Alicea Melville Lee of Oxford, Eng., had been announced as having taken place at the Church of the Redeemer on Monday evening, Dec. 16.

Only a few of their intimate friends knew of the marriage, which was witnessed by Miss Schofield and Miss France, students rooming in Beecher Hall, and by Dr. and Mrs. Arnold of the university. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Percival McIntire.

Mr. Wyld, who is the son of Dr. George Wyld of Wimbledon, England, came to Chicago last April from Edinburg, Scotland. He presented the highest recommendations at the university and was appointed docent in biology. He had previously been associated with President Lloyd Morgan of Bristol, Eng. He was introduced to Miss Lee, who is the eldest daughter of L. Melville Lee, who was rector of Bridport, England, before his death, at the house of Mrs. Caroline H. Parrish, No. 5338 Madison avenue. Four weeks afterward Miss Lee announced to Mrs. Parrish the news of their engagement.

Immediately after the engagement had been made known to their immediate friends Mr. Wyld left for Wyoming, where he remained until his parents and Miss Lee's mother had been communicated with.

Mrs. Norman Wyld's brother, Capt. Lee of Kingston, Canada, was not present at the marriage ceremony, but he visited them at their home, No. 312 Sixty-first place, during the last week. The reason given for the hasty marriage was Capt. Lee was expected to visit them and they had no home in which to receive him.

Prof. C. O. Whitman of the biological department of the university said:

"I am surprised to hear of Mr. Wyld's marriage. So far as I know it is entirely unknown in the university. He is a most capable young man. His work deals principally with problems of heredity."

Mr. and Mrs. Wyld are not generally well known about the university, where they have been so short a time. It is said to be their intention to soon return to England.

PIANOS

Reason Why
Trade Is Good at
Chase Brothers'
"Big Piano Store"

We are selling the best pianos at prices usually asked for inferior ones.
Terms to suit.
Open evenings.

Chase Brothers Piano Company
(Established 30 Years)
Wabash Av. and Congress St., Opposite Auditorium.

STEINWAY PIANOS
BEST IN THE WORLD
ARE SOLD ONLY BY
Lyon, Potter & Co.
STEINWAY HALL,
17 VAN BUREN STREET.

Evans' Ale
is the best, the purest, most wholesome, most healthful
Drink to be found,
Full of Life, Never flat.
Bright and Sparkling. No Sediment.
Rich as Cream, No false ferments.
Bottled at the brewery by most improved methods.
C. H. EVANS & SONS, Hudson, New York.

Prices are a surprise.
FORCED TO KEEP OPEN EVENINGS
To accommodate the rush for our Special Sale.
CHRISTMAS LAMPS... Onyx Tables.
Delivery Guaranteed.
BOHNER'S LAMP STORE, 83 and 85 Wabash-av.

"BALL BEARING" Bicycle Shoes
Equipped with Frost Lace Fastener. All sizes.
CYCLE SHOE CO., 14 Jackson-b. Largest Shoe ... 21 and 23 E. Lake and 20 and 22 N. Wells.

RAMBLER
$100—BICYCLES—$100
MORRILL & JEFFERY MFG. CO.

STUDEBAKER
STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO.
Michigan Avenue.

Eat Friends' Candies
Kills Dyspepsia. Superior Quality and Purity.

WILL BE A BUSY SESSION

PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED BY THE NEXT IOWA LEGISLATURE.

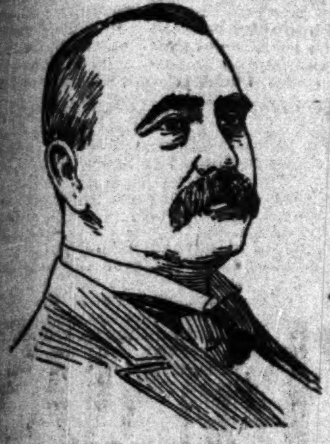
Republicans Have a Majority of 96 on Joint Ballot and the Re-election of Senator Allison Will Meet with No Opposition—Candidates for the Speakership—Contest Over Report of the Codification Committee—Probable Vote on Resubmission.

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 21.—[Special Correspondence.]—The Twenty-sixth General Assembly will convene in this city at 10 o'clock a. m. on Monday, Jan. 13 next. It will be presided over in the Senate by Lieut.-Gov. Dungan and in the House by Representative Doubleday of Polk County until both bodies are permanently organized by the inauguration of Lieut.-Gov. Parrott and the election of a Speaker of the House.

The Senate will consist of forty-three Republicans and seven Democrats; the House of eighty Republicans and twenty Democrats, giving the Republicans a majority of ninety-six on joint ballot. This huge Republican preponderance, together with the fact that there is no opposition whatever among the Republicans to the reëlection of Senator Allison, will make the Senatorial election simply a ratification meeting. There will be no other candidate before the Republican caucus, and Allison will be nominated by acclamation and will receive the full vote of the Republican members of both Houses. The Democrats, it is understood, will cast their twenty-seven votes for ex-Gov. Boies.

The inauguration of Gov. Drake, which will occur on a date concurred in by both Houses, as soon as possible after the results of the election have been officially canvassed in joint convention, will be an unostentatious affair, as all such occasions have been in this State, with the possible exception of the first inauguration of Boies, when the brief return of Democracy to power was celebrated with rather more than usual display.

Gov. Jackson will retire from office at the close of an administration which has been one of credit to himself and satisfactory to the people, and Gov. Drake will assume the duties imposed with the confidence of the people in him emphatically expressed by a plurality of 60,000, and the affairs of State will move on without a hitch.



GOV. F. M. DRAKE.

Presiding Genius of the Household.

The new Governor's Des Moines household will be presided over by his daughter, Miss Mary Drake, who will fittingly grace the social functions at the capitol. She is a general favorite at her home at Centerville, and those who met her at Des Moines last summer were at once pleasantly impressed with her. She came up with a party of friends in the busy days just before the State convention to look quietly on what to her was a novel and curious sight—the climax of the political activity of a great party. Anxious though she was for her father's success, she had none of the new womanish attributes, and was a modest spectator of the stirring scenes of those few days. She is prominent in church and society work, and is a member of the P. E. O. sisterhood, a woman's secret society which has much strength in the West. For the second time the golden star of this order will shine in the Governor's mansion. Miss Jessie Boies, whose death saddened the last days of Gov. Boies' administration, having also been a prominent member of the sisterhood. Had the decision of the voters in November been different sisterhood would still have been represented, for Mrs. Babb was one of the founders of the order.

The inauguration being over, and the election of United States Senator being easily disposed of, the real work of the session will begin early. And it promises to be one of the most important of recent sessions.

At this distance in the matter of time there promises to be a lively contest over the election of Speaker in the House. The leading candidates for that position are: H. W. Byers of Shelby, W. S. Allen of Van Buren, and H. J. Griswold of Buchanan, while George Van Houten of Taylor is also spoken of in connection with the position.

Mr. Byers, the "orator from Shelby," was one of the leaders in the House of the Twenty-fifth General Assembly, and along towards the close of the session he created some rather lively antagonisms, but fortunately for him the men with whom he measured swords are for the most part among the absentees at this session.

He has the backing of the leaders of the Republican League club in the State and, so his opponents charge, he has the friendship of the Hubbards, which is equivalent to saying that his selection would not be displeasing to the railroads. He is a hustler and is in the campaign to win out if possible. Two years ago he was a candidate for this position, but was shrewd enough to withdraw when it became apparent the tide was setting in another direction.

Mr. Allen looks like a close second to Byers. He, too, was a member of the last House and he was the one who made it possible for the passage of the mulct law by securing the adoption of an amendment requiring that the "petitions of consent" for counties outside of cities having 5,000 population must be signed by 65 per cent of the voters in order that saloons may be opened in such counties. He made a strong member of the Twenty-fifth and has a good following among the reëlected members.

Mr. Griswold is also a second-termer and was one of the hard-working members. He will get a pretty substantial support from the northern part of the State.

Mr. Van Houten is a new member, but is well known to the State at large, for he was the running mate of Farmer Wheeler in the second Boies campaign.

Revision of the Code.

Among the most important business to be considered by the Legislature is the disposal of the report of the commission appointed by the Twenty-fifth General Assembly to revise and codify the laws of the State. The commission was appointed by the two Houses in conjunction with the Judges of the Supreme Court, and consists of Chancellor McLain, ex-Attorney-General Stone, Judge Winslow, Horatio N. Dale, and Charles Baker. The commission has finished its work and its report has been printed and distributed among Judges, court officers, and members of the Legislature. If the report is adopted and the codification accepted as the revised code of the State, it is certain a large portion of the time of the session must be devoted to a discussion of the different features of the several bills that are embodied in the report. It has been suggested that a certain number of days in each week be devoted solely to this discussion, and another scheme proposed contemplated an extra session to be held next winter to dispose of the report.

Of late, however, the making public of the report has caused no end of comment and there is a growing disposition among certain interests to resist the adoption of all the new portions of the code as revised by the commission. This opposition comes principally from the insurance men and those who are interested in building and loan associations.

In both the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Assemblies attempts were made to secure the passage of laws for the government of building and loan associations, but without success. There are a large number of local associations of this sort in the State which confine their business to the counties in which they are organized. They are associations of business-men and all the stockholders are known to each other. There are also a score or more of associations which do a general business, and several of the large associations in other States have agencies in Iowa. For the purpose of bringing these associations, which are known as nationals in distinction from those who do business only in one county, under State control, the attempts were made to pass a building and loan bill. The commission has included such a bill in its report, but its provisions are made applicable to both the local and foreign associations, and require reports to the State Auditor, examination by State officials, and would cause them to virtually reorganize.

The locals are not satisfied with this and the nationals do not think that there is any necessity of giving the State Auditor quite as much power over them as the proposed bill does. To resist the passage of this part of the report, both the locals and the nationals have perfected an organization and have drafted a bill which will be presented when the Legislature meets. This bill is much simpler than the one recommended by the commission, and it exempts the locals from State control entirely, though it is understood that there would be small objection on their part to making a report to the Auditor once a year.

But the building and loan people are not the only organizations which are opposing the adoption of the revision. The mutual insurance folks are greatly aroused and some of them claim that the insurance provisions of the proposed code would practically wipe them out of existence.

The mutual coöperatives seem to be hit the hardest. The portion referring to them provides that no such association shall consist of more than 2,000 members. This was intended to cover the county mutuals only, but its provisions refer to all the mutuals in the State and include three associations which were organized by the officers of the county mutuals for the purpose of insuring against hail-storms and tornadoes and carrying town dwelling risks. These three associations combined have over 40,000 members in the State and the officers claim that to reorganize into a lot of small associations as the law, if adopted, would require them to would cost them at least $50,000 and they could not do business nearly as cheaply as they do now.

Life Associations Also Object.

The mutual life associations, too, are much in evidence in opposition to this portion of the commission's report. They claim that in order for companies of that sort to do business under the law as it ought to be enacted they will be required to raise their rates considerably, and besides they claim that the law is more favorable to foreign than to home companies, and the restrictions in regard to companies resisting losses on the ground of fraud are such that any company is running a great risk of being wound up by judicial procedure if it does not pay every claim without regard to whether or not it is fraudulent. In view of this state of facts, as they claim them to be, the mutuals have organized to fight the adoption of that part of the commission's report which refers in any way to mutual companies.

Then there are other matters which the commission added to existing laws which are being severely commented upon. There is the inheritance tax, which is incorporated in the revenue laws. It was a hobby with Senator Gatch to secure the adoption of some such a law, but, although he got a bill through the Senate at one time, it slept between the two Houses and was never heard from again until it or some of its provisions, at least, appear in the revision.

The divorce laws have been amended until it is charged the adoption of the committee's recommendation on this subject would cause the removal of the "divorce colony" at once from Sioux Falls to Des Moines. The offending provision is one permitting a wife to get a divorce from her husband on a showing that he has "neglected to properly provide for her comfort."

While there is undoubtedly more talk than reason in the outcry against the proposed revision, yet it is true that there is enough to these objections to make it certain that the revision will not be adopted without a long contest upon some of the points involved.

Temperance Question to the Front.

The temperance question will be another apple of discord thrown among the members on the Republican side. The Twenty-fifth General Assembly adopted a joint resolution of resubmission as follows:

"Sec. 26. No person shall manufacture for sale or sell or keep for sale as a beverage any intoxicating liquors whatever, including ale, wine, and beer.

"The General Assembly shall by law prescribe regulations for the enforcement of the prohibition herein contained and shall thereby provide suitable penalties for the violation of the provisions hereof."

This proposed amendment to the State Constitution must be passed by the Twenty-sixth General Assembly before it can be voted upon by the people of the State.

The resolution was passed by the Twenty-fifth General Assembly by the aid of the votes of the anti-Prohibition Republican members, who voted for it in order that enough votes could be obtained from the Prohibition wing of the party for the mulct law to give that measure a majority. As the Republican membership of the Twenty-fifth was constituted there was not a clear majority of all members in both Houses that favored either the mulct or resubmission, and as the Democratic members refused utterly to help the anti-Prohibition Republicans pass the mulct bill, or, for that matter, any local option bill, it was necessary that concessions be made. In the Twenty-sixth General Assembly there will be no need for any such bargains. The Democrats will be compelled to vote for any sort of manufacturing bill that can be passed with their aid, and as for resubmission, although their platform this year was silent on that question, it is scarcely to be supposed they will vote for such a measure in a body.

Then, too, the fact that if the resolution is passed and goes to the people the vote on the constitutional amendment will have to be taken at about the time that the National Republican convention is called will have an effect against the resolution in view of the position Iowa hopes to take before that convention.

Two years ago the Legislature failed to pass a manufacturing bill after it had passed a law permitting liquors to be sold in the State under certain restrictions. One reason, and the principal one, which caused the party to thus put itself in such an anomalous position was the pendency of the resubmission resolution. Several of the Republican members refused to vote for a manufacturing law on the ground that it would not be just to permit the investment of money in breweries and distilleries in the State until it was certain what would become of the proposed prohibitory amendment.

A manufacturing bill will be presented again at the coming session, and this and the resolution of resubmission will be the two most important measures on the subject coming before the General Assembly.

In view of the importance of these measures THE TRIBUNE representative has succeeded in obtaining the following forecast of the vote upon both resubmission and manufacturing in each House, which is probably as nearly correct as can be had until the votes are actually taken. The forecast has never before been published.

Probable House Vote on Resubmission

FOR.

Bell, R.	McDonald, R.
Bird, R.	Merriam, R.
Brinton, R.	Miller of Buena Vista, R.
Clark, R.	Miller of Cherokee, R.
Classen, R.	Miller of Warren, R.
Cook, R.	Morrison of Keokuk, R.
Cornwall, R.	Parker, R.
Crow, R.	Perrott, R.
Doubleday, R.	Prentis, R.
Edwards, R.	Ray, R.
Frink, R.	Reed, R.
Funk, R.	Scott, R.
Garner, R.	Smith, R.
Griswold, R.	Spaulding, R.
Haugen, R.	St. John, R.
Hinman, R.	Temple, R.
Huntley, R.	Van Houten, R.
Johnston, R.	Watters, R.
Ladd, R.	Wells, R.
Lavender, R.	Williams, R.
Loomis, R.	Wood, R.—43.
Mayne, R.	

AGAINST.

Allen, R.	Lowry, D.
Baker, D.	Manahan, D.
Bailey, R.	Marti, D.
Brady, R.	Martin, R.
Bowen, R.	McAchran, R.
Brighton, R.	McArthur, R.
Byers, R.	McClelland, R.
Byington, D.	McDowell, D.
Chapman, R.	McNulty, R.
Davis, R.	McQuinn, R.
Dowell, R.	Merrell, D.
Early, R.	Morrison of Grundy, R.
Evans, R.	Mullin, R.
Finch, R.	Nietert, R.
Frazee, D.	Nolan, D.
Good, R.	Porter, D.
Grote, R.	Potter, R.
Gurley, R.	Power, D.
Hauger, R.	Putnam, R.
Hazen, D.	Sullivan, D.
Hendershot, R.	Thompson, R.
Hinkhouse, D.	Tibbitts, R.
Hunt, D.	Voelker, D.
Jackson, D.	Weaver, R.
Jay, D.	Wheeler, R.
Johnson, R.	Whelan, R.
Klemme, R.	Whittier, R.
Lambert, D.	Wilson, D.—57.
Lauder, R.	

Probable Senate Vote on Resubmission

FOR.

Allyn, R.	Henderson, R.
Bell, R.	Hotchkiss, R.
Berry, R.	Junkin, R.
Byers, R.	Kilburn, R.
Cheshire, R.	Mitchell, R.
Druet, R.	Palmer, R.
Eaton, R.	Penrose, R.
Funk, R.	Perrin, R.
Gilbertson, R.	Phelps, R.
Gorrell, R.	Rowen, R.—21.
Harriman, R.	

AGAINST.

Alexander, R.	Hipwell, D.
Blanchard, R.	Hobart, R.
Bonson, D.	Hospers, R.
Carney, R.	Hurst, D.
Carpenter, R.	Lehfeldt, R.
Carroll, R.	Lothrop, R.
Craig, R.	Pusey, R.
Downey, D.	Ranck, D.
Ellis, R.	Riggen, R.
Ellison, R.	Sargent, R.
Ericson, R.	Trewin, R.
Everall, D.	Upton, R.
Garst, R.	Waterman, R.
Harper, D.	Young, R.—29.
Healey, R.	

Probable House Vote on Manufacturing

FOR.

Bailey, R.	Marti, D.
Baker, D.	Martin, R.
Bowen, R.	McAchran, R.
Brady, R.	McArthur, R.
Byers, R.	McClelland, R.
Byington, D.	McDowell, D.
Chapman, R.	McNulty, R.
Dowell, R.	McQuin, R.
Early, R.	Merrill, D.
Frazee, D.	Morrison of Grundy, R.
Good, R.	Mullin, R.
Grote, R.	Nietert, R.
Gurley, R.	Nolan, D.
Hazen, D.	Potter, R.
Hendershot, R.	Porter, D.
Hinkhouse, D.	Power, D.
Hunt, D.	Putnam, R.
Jackson, D.	Sullivan, D.
Jay, D.	Thompson, R.
Johnson, R.	Temple, R.
Klemme, R.	Tibbitts, R.
Lambert, D.	Voelker, D.
Lauder, R.	Weaver, R.
Loomis, R.	Wheeler, R.
Lowry, D.	Whittier, R.
Manahan, D.	Wilson, D.—52.

AGAINST.

Allen, R.	Lavender, R.
Bell, R.	Mayne, R.
Bird, R.	McDonald, R.
Brighton, R.	Merriam, R.
Brinton, R.	Miller of Buena Vista, R.
Clark, R.	
Classen, R.	Miller of Cherokee, R.
Cook, R.	Miller of Warren, R.
Cornwall, R.	Morrison of Keokuk, R.
Crow, R.	Parker, R.
Davis, R.	Perrott, R.
Doubleday, R.	Prentis, R.
Edwards, R.	Ray, R.
Evans, R.	Reed, R.
Finch, R.	Scott, R.
Funk, R.	Smith, R.
Frink, R.	Spaulding, R.
Garner, R.	St. John, R.
Griswold, R.	Van Houten, R.
Haugen, R.	Watters, R.
Hauger, R.	Wells, R.
Hinman, R.	Whelan, R.
Huntley, R.	Williams, R.
Johnston, R.	Wood, R.—48.
Ladd, R.	

Senate Vote on Manufacturing.

FOR.

Alexander, R.	Harper, D.
Blanchard, R.	Healey, R.
Bonson, D.	Hipwell, D.
Carney, R.	Hobart, R.
Carpenter, R.	Hospers, R.
Carroll, R.	Hurst, D.
Cheshire, R.	Lehfeldt, R.
Craig, R.	Lothrop, R.
Downey, D.	Perrin, R.
Ellis, R.	Pusey, R.
Ellison, R.	Ranck, D.
Ericson, R.	Riggen, R.
Everall, D.	Sargent, R.
Funk, R.	Trewin, R.
Garst, R.	Upton, R.—30.

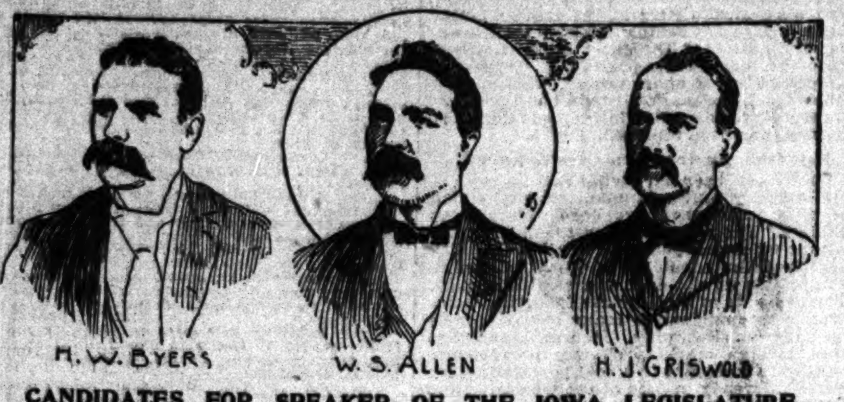
AGAINST.

Allyn, R.	Hotchkiss, R.
Bell, R.	Junkin, R.
Berry, R.	Kilburn, R.
Byers, R.	Mitchell, R.
Druet, R.	Palmer, R.
Eaton, R.	Penrose, R.
Gilbertson, R.	Phelps, R.
Gorrell, R.	Rowen, R.
Harriman, R.	Waterman, R.
Henderson, R.	Young, R.—20.

SYNOPSIS.

Resubmission—	House.	Senate.	Total.
For	43	21	64
Against	57	29	86
Manufacturing—			
For	52	30	82
Against	48	20	68

A bill to legalise manufacturing has been prepared by one of the Republican members and submitted to quite a number of members. It permits manufacture for legal purposes in cities where liquors are permitted to be sold under the mulct law, and provides that in case the city should at any time forbid the sale, manufacture shall still be permitted, but sale by the manufacturer shall only be made where such sale is legalized.



CANDIDATES FOR SPEAKER OF THE IOWA LEGISLATURE.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

The last of the steamers to join the winter grain fleet at Chicago and South Chicago arrived from Milwaukee yesterday morning. Crews are fast getting their boats in shape and by Christmas day the 200 vessels, which will take grain by the opening of navigation next spring, will be deserted save by the "shipkeepers," whose work is mainly to keep warm in a cabin and see wharf rats do not invade the decks.

Such a fleet cannot find room in Chicago River without blocking the channels up at every bridge, so this year many of the boats have been taken to South Chicago for the winter. The largely increased grain business on the Calumet lessens the disadvantages of going to South Chicago, as most of the vessels there will probably get their cargoes without coming back to the main river. The fleet consists of 121 steamers and 69 schooners and barges. Its value is above $20,000,000. At the present rate the boats will have about $400,000 in freight, and their cargoes will exceed $6,000,000 in value. The insurance premiums on the cargoes will reach about $50,000. By the present system of lake underwriting boats will be free to leave any time after April 1 if the straits are open. The winter fleet for the last six years has been:

Year.	Capacity.	Year.	Capacity.
1890	8,478,000	1893	11,289,000
1891	7,436,000	1894	12,720,000
1892	5,621,000	1895	13,202,000

Following is a list of the fleet, with the place of mooring, at Chicago and South Chicago:

Name and place.	Capacity.
Scr. Annie M. Ash, Chicago avenue	80,000
Str. B. W. Arnold, South Chicago	45,000
Str. Argonaut, South Chicago	50,000
Scr. A. Anderson, South Chicago	60,000
Str. Thomas Adams, Washington street	85,000
Scr. H. D. Alverson, Main street	50,000
Str. Arizona, Magazine slip	35,000
Str. Australasia, Nineteenth street	80,000
Str. Alva, South Chicago	120,000
Scr. Cheney Ames, South Chicago	25,000
Str. Brazil, Carpenter street	100,000
Str. Boston, Clark street	80,000
Scr. Biwabic, South Chicago	80,000
Str. C. F. Bielman, Rock Island	85,000
Scr. James G. Blaine, Market	38,000
Str. C. H. Bradley, Rock Island	42,000
Scr. Brightie, South Halsted	40,000
Scr. W. D. Becker, Harrison street	70,000
Str. H. H. Brown, South Chicago	130,000
Scr. Bertha Barnes, Burlington	25,000
Scr. George Boyce, Blackhawk street	22,000
Scr. J. J. Barlum, North side rolling mill	85,000
Scr. Bulgaria, Taylor street	90,000
Str. Chili, South Chicago	130,000
Str. Thomas Cranage, Wells street	90,000
Str. City of Venice, Wells street	90,000
Str. City of Rome, South Chicago	80,000
Str. City of Naples, Division street	90,000
Str. City of Genoa, North Halsted street	90,000
Sch. City of Chicago, Burlington slip	24,000
Sch. City of Sheboygan, Market	17,000
Str. City of Glasgow, Eighteenth street	90,000
Str. City of London, Kingsbury street	90,000
Str. City of Cleveland, South Chicago	75,000
Str. City of Berlin, South Chicago	90,000
Sch. Cora A., Market	26,000
Str. John Craig, Division street	80,000
Str. Cuba, Fifteenth street	60,000
Sch. Churchill, Chicago avenue	70,000
Sch. Clint, Central slip	40,000
Str. Caledonia, Fifteenth street	90,000
Str. L. R. Doty, Chicago avenue	90,000
Sch. Dundee, Chicago avenue	70,000
Str. Delaware, Clark street	65,000
Str. C. W. Elphicke, South Halsted street	85,000
Str. Charles A. Eddy, Monroe street	80,000
Sch. Elgin, South Chicago	21,000
Str. Egyptian, Division street	60,000
Str. Ellen-Mere, Twelfth street	50,000
Sch. F. D. Ewen, Twelfth street	60,000
Scr. C. J. Fillmore, South Chicago	28,000
Scr. R. L. Fryer, South Chicago	38,000
Str. Fedora, South Chicago	90,000
Scr. J. Fitzpatrick, North Halsted street	83,000
Str. R. P. Fitzgerald, Ogden Canal	70,000
Scr. Ford River, Market	20,000
Str. Kittie M. Forbes, Twelfth street	47,000
Str. J. C. Gilchrist, Main street	80,000
Scr. F. W. Gifford, South Chicago	32,000
Str. Gogebic, South Chicago	70,000
Str. M. T. Green	26,600
Str. W. H. Gratwick (steel), South Chicago	125,000
Str. Germanic, Burlington slip	58,000
Scr. E. M. Hutchinson, Burlington slip	52,000
Scr. Havana, South Chicago	50,000
Scr. H. A. Hawgood, Indiana street	73,000
Str. Charles Hebard, Burlington slip	40,000
Str. John Harper, Division street	90,000
Str. George T. Hope, Burlington slip	76,000
Str. G. G. Hadley, Market	85,000
Str. Robert Holland, Chicago avenue	20,000
Str. C. M. Hurlbut, Central slip	40,000
Str. J. J. Hill, State street	40,000
Scr. Thomas Howland, South Chicago	21,000
Str. Harlem, Rush street	85,000
Str. Ionia, Sixteenth street	65,000
Str. Iron King, Sixteenth street	75,000
Str. Iron Chief, Sixteenth street	54,000
Str. Iron Duke, Twelfth street	54,000
Sch. Iron Queen, Rock Island	80,000
Sch. Iron Cliff, Twelfth street	60,000
Sch. Iron State, Twelfth street	65,000
Stmr. Josephine, Market	40,000
Stmr. H. R. James, N. Rolling Mill	70,000
Stmr. W. P. Ketcham, Randolph street	59,000
Stmr. V. H. Ketchum, Harrison street	70,000
Stmr. Kaliyuga, Clark street	85,000
Stmr. Fred Kelley, North Rolling Mill	40,000
Stmr. S. R. Kirby, South Chicago	95,000
Stmr. Lewiston, Elston avenue	75,000
Stmr. Lehigh, Clark street	75,000
Sch. Lotus, South Chicago	18,000
Stmr. A. G. Lindsay, Drieske's dock	58,000
Stmr. Philip Minch, Randolph street	80,000
Stmr. Madagascar, Burlington slip	66,000
Sch. A. Mosher, Market	22,000
Sch. John Miner, Market	20,000
Stmr. Samuel Marshall, North avenue	45,000
Sch. M. A. McLaughlan, North avenue	85,000
Sch. Maria Martin, Ogden Canal	36,000
Sch. Marvin, South Chicago	36,000
Str. Merida, Central slip	145,000
Str. John Mitchell, Harrison street	90,000
Str J. J. McWilliams, South Chicago	150,000
Str. Mecosta, Eighteenth street	80,000
Sch. Moravia, Main street	70,000
Sch. John Martin, Mason's slip	60,000
Sch. E. R. Maxwell, South Halsted street	25,000
Sch. Michigan, Miller's dock	50,000
Str. Maruba, South Chicago	115,000
Sch. Malta, Polk street	140,000
Sch. C. P. Minch, South Chicago	29,000
Sch. Marcia, Monroe street	140,000
Str. Mariska, Market	115,000
Str. Mohawk, Rush street	100,000
Str. Robert Mills, South Chicago	80,000
Str. Nahant, Division street	60,000
Sch. Northwest, Chicago avenue	70,000
Str. Niko, Chicago avenue	50,000
Sch. Narragansett, South Chicago	20,000
Str. Nyanza, Ogden canal	90,000
Str. New Orleans, Burlington slip	70,000
Str. I. W. Nicholas, Randolph street	120,000
Sch. Fannie Neil, Burlington slip	30,000
Scr. G. B. Owen, Randolph street	52,000
Scr. Olive Jeanette, Chicago avenue	85,000
Str. J. Emory Owen, Miller's dock	80,000
Scr. Oak Leaf, North avenue	26,000
Str. Omaha, Ogden canal	60,000
Scr. Parana, Wells street	30,000
Str. John Plankinton, Ogden canal	75,000
Str. E. M. Peck, South Chicago	80,000
Scr. B. L. Pennington, Indiana street	75,000
Str. T. W. Palmer, Rush street	100,000
Str. Pontiac, South Chicago	110,000
Str. Phenix, Fifteenth street	72,000
Str. Pasadena, South Halsted street	75,000
Scr. Plymouth, Magazine slip	55,000
Scr. Peshtigo, South Halsted street	46,000
Scr. A. Peterson, Burlington slip	45,000
Scr. F. P. Pratt, Chicago avenue	85,000
Str. Penobscot, Van Buren street	140,000
Str. E. C. Pope, Van Buren street	120,000
Str. C. S. Parnell, Indiana street	70,000
Str. A. A. Parker, Sixteenth street	75,000
Scr. B. W. Parker, Sixteenth street	85,000
Str. Quito, South Chicago	60,000
Str. Raleigh, South Chicago	60,000
Str. G. W. Roby, Fifteenth street	85,000
Sch. Resumption, Market	20,000
Sch. Redwing, South Chicago	40,000
Str. John Rugee, North rolling mill	70,000
Sch. J. H. Rutter, Washington street	80,000
Str. Shenandoah, Chicago avenue	100,000
Str. Sacramento, South Chicago	100,000
Str. St. Lawrence, State street	75,000
Str. R. A. Schuck, Lake street	80,000
Str. George Spencer, Indiana street	65,000
Str. Samoa, Indiana street	52,000
Str. Gov. Smith, North rolling mills	70,000
Str. Seneca, Rush street	85,000
Str. Schuylkill, Clark street	100,000
Str. Syracuse, State street	80,000
Str. Scranton, Blackhawk street	80,000
Sch. Sandiego, Market	40,000
Str. Sachem, Mud Lake	37,000
Str. Sparta, South Chicago	48,000
Sch. C. M. Stephenson, Burlington slip	37,000
Str. Adella Shores, Burlington slip	45,000
Str. W. F. Sauber, Wells street	90,000
Str. Ed Smith No. 1, Ogden Canal	30,000
Str. Ed. Smith No. 2, South Chicago	40,000
Sch. Angus Smith, Ogden Canal	56,000
Sch. Toltec, Burlington Slip	37,000
Str. H. A. Tuttle, Randolph street	70,000
Str. C. Tower, Chicago avenue	75,000
Sch. Tasmania, Division street	60,000
Str. Tampa, Eighteenth street	90,000
Str. Uganda, Burlington Slip	90,000
Sch. Verona, Ogden Canal	45,000
Sch. Wadena, Harrison street	70,000
Str. D. C. Whitney, Burlington Slip	65,000
Sch. Wayne, South Chicago	56,000
Str. Yale, South Chicago	140,000
Str. Yakima, Carpenter street	85,000
Sch. Yukon, Ninteenth street	90,000
Str. Zenith City, South Chicago	100,000
Barge 117, Fourteenth street	100,000
Barge 130, Harrison street	115,000

ELIZABETH KELLY, THE PROSPECTIVE PHILADELPHIA HEIRESS,

Who expects $15,000,000 and receives twenty offers of marriage a day.

DISCUSSES THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Able Paper Read in Grand Rapids by L. W. Wolcott.

Grand Rapids Herald: There was an enthusiastic and earnest discussion of the Monroe doctrine at the meeting of the Lincoln club last night. An interesting paper on the subject was read by L. W. Wolcott, giving a clear history of the circumstances that led to the enunciation of the famous doctrine, its effect upon international affairs, and the great influence it has had upon the social and commercial relations between the great powers. The confidential correspondence between Mr. Canning, the English Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Rush, United States Envoy in London, bearing upon the question of a mutual policy to be adopted by the two countries relative to Spanish possessions in America, formed an interesting part in Mr. Wolcott's discourse. His excellent treatise on the subject closed as follows:

"It may be well to consider briefly the true nature and force of the Monroe doctrine. It is not a principle of international law, as has sometimes been claimed. To make it such would require the assent of the European powers. Such assent has never been asked and doubtless never will be. It is neither more nor less than a frank, bold, and clear statement of the views which the American Government holds, and of its intention to maintain them by force if necessary. For more than seventy years, therefore, these views and this intention have been known to every civilized government of the world, and in every case but one they have been respected by all foreign powers. As was predicted by Mr. Jefferson, the effect of the promulgation of the Monroe doctrine has been to assure peace and safety rather than to provoke war. The sole exception occurred when the influence of this Nation was paralyzed by the civil war. At the time when the friends of monarchy and the enemies of republicanism were overjoyed at the prospect of the dissolution of the great republic and triumphantly shouted that the "bubble had burst," availing themselves of this opportunity they disregarded the earnest protest of our government and attempted to plant a foreign Emperor upon the throne of Mexico. But the overthrow of the rebellion was followed by the massing of troops upon our Southern frontier and a stern warning to France which did not require to be converted into a formal demand to cause the withdrawal of the French forces from the scene of action; and this was speedily followed by the complete overthrow and the summary execution of the would-be Emperor.

"It is idle to suppose the claims so positively announced in the Monroe doctrine would have been acquiesced in without a clear recognition that they were founded upon just principles. The underlying principle is that which for centuries has been recognized by all Europe in maintaining the so-called balance of power—viz.: That the law of self-preservation demands that anything which threatens the security or prosperity of any nation must be prevented by that nation if possible. The most recent application of this principle to international affairs has occurred in the conduct of Russia in forcing Japan to relinquish her territorial conquests upon the Continent of Asia, because they were considered as endangering Russian interests; and every civilized power has recognized that this reason for Russian intervention was a valid one. The same policy actuated our government in insisting upon the withdrawal of France from the Sandwich Islands, and in announcing that we could not suffer them to fall under the dominion of a European power. The same principle actuated the British Government shortly after the first promulgation of the Monroe doctrine, when it was believed that France was seeking to acquire Cuba by accession. Mr. Canning protested formally against it and emphasized his protest by dispatching a British squadron to the scene of action.

"The underlying motive of the American Government in proclaiming the non-colonization principle was and is the injury which European dominations in America offer to our material interests both in peace and war. The establishment of European colonies upon the American continent means a flanking position, a military and naval rendezvous in time of war, and an exclusive commercial position in time of peace. Rights of commerce and navigation, often questioned, instead of being settled upon the spot, are referred to a distant government for settlement. Such questions, arising upon one continent and referred to another continent for adjustment, always find the European tribunal of appeal dilatory, slowly informed, and hesitating in action. Justice, slow and reluctant, moves with halting steps across the seas. With existing establishments of European powers upon the American continents the United States asserts no right of interference, however threatening to our security in time of war or disadvantageous to our commerce in time of peace; but the right to prevent any additions to these disadvantageous conditions we have asserted, and for more than seventy years have maintained without wavering or hesitation.

"This policy, formulated by the wisdom and patriotism of Adams, Jefferson, Monroe, Rush, Madison, Wirt, Calhoun, and Gallatin, has received the unqualified approval of their successors, including Lincoln, Seward, and Grant, as well as those who are still living, and it is reserved to our day and to a few spineless degenerates, chiefly mugwumps, to raise the first doubt of its wisdom or of the duty of this Nation to maintain it."

"All the Year Round—1896."

A handsome colored calendar will be the art supplement given with next SUNDAY'S TRIBUNE.

A FAMILY PARTY.

[From Scraps.]

Julia Magruder's New Novel

ILLUSTRATED BY C. D. GIBSON

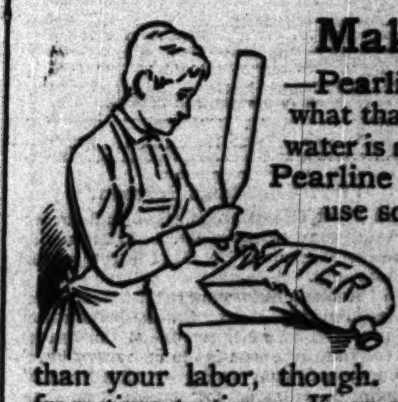
The absorbing story of a woman with a history and a mystery begins in the Christmas issue of

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

10 Cents: On All News-stands

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

COPYRIGHT, 1895, BY THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY



Makes hard water soft

—Pearline. Every woman knows just what that means to her. Washing in hard water is so difficult, and the results so poor! Pearline reduces the labor, whether you use soft water or hard. But use Pearline, and it's just as easy to wash with hard water as with soft water—and the results are just as good. Pearline saves more things than your labor, though. We'll tell you of these savings from time to time. Keep your eye on Pearline "ads."

Send it Back Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—*send it back.* 444 JAMES PYLE, New York.

His new shoes hurt him so bad, he takes them off the minute he gets in the house. That's an awful state of discomfort, but perhaps next time he will buy a Florsheim Shoe. They are guaranteed for five things—They fit, they wear, they are comfortable, they are stylish, they cost less than any other store can sell the same quality. Prices $3, $4, and $5. In the meantime, until he gets another pair of shoes, all you can do for his comfort is to get him a pair of slippers for Christmas. Prices $1 to $3.

Florsheim's Christmas Slippers.

146 State-st.

Wednesday Is Christmas.

And what have you left unbought? Is it china or glassware for the Christmas spread? Or a dainty art bit or lamp that you mean to present?

Then here, of all places, should your money be spent. Here it will go farthest and bring you the best.

French & Potter Co.,

China, Glassware and Lamps.

Cor. Wabash Ave. and Washington.

WE ARE SELLING

by the handful, and it's no wonder, for we are selling our new stock of Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Gold Jewelry, and Sterling Silverware

AT COST.

A splendid chance to buy your Christmas Presents at a very small expense.

KASPER & BARNES,

McVicker's Theater Building, 84 Madison St., near State.

Make Your Feet Glad.

Broad and Becoming.

Study man's character from their shoes. These are the feet of a jurist. The widest and most comfortable style of

Selz Royal Blue $4.00 Shoe

conforms with his broad and liberal ideas. Styles to suit everyone—broad, square toed and narrow.

AT STREETERS,

184 State St. 68-70 Madison St.

All Is Well That Ends Well.

Is it well with your Christmas buying? Have you secured just what you want, at just the price you want it? If not, come today and see our

DIAMONDS,

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Novelties, and your shopping may yet end well, for you will find money-saving prices here.

GEO. E. MARSHALL,

Columbus Memorial Building, S. E. Cor. State and Washington-sts., Rooms 306, 308, 310, 312.

Our Booklet, "How We Do It," Mailed Free.

Assignee's Sale!

Office Desks, Tables, Chairs, Folding Beds, &c.,

at prices that will dispose of the entire manufactured stock AT ONCE.

A. H. Andrews & Co.,

215 Wabash-av.

Poisoned and Impure Food.

Every organ in the body gets its food out of the blood. Bad blood cannot make strong and healthy organs. If the kidneys do not filter the blood and rid it of poisons sickness surely follows. DR. HOBBS' SPARAGUS KIDNEY PILLS make the kidneys active and thus keep the blood pure. "An ounce of prevention," etc. 50 cents per box. Book free. Hobbs' Medicine Co., 233 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

ON CURE OF DIPHTHERIA.

BRACELIN'S REMEDY VERSUS HORSE-SERUM ANTI-TOXIN.

Open Letter from J. J. Russell to Health Commissioner Kerr—Reply to the Report of Dr. Gehrmann, the City Bacteriologist—If the Treatment Adopted Effects Cures That Is What the People Want—Review of the Tests.

Chicago, Dec. 22, 1895.—Health Commissioner Kerr: On looking over THE TRIBUNE this morning I find the City Bacteriologist, Dr. Gehrmann, has made a report to you on Dr. Bracelin's diphtheria cure and you have caused the report to be published in that great paper, where you evidently believed it would be widely read, as it will be. As I am to blame for having first called your attention to the new cure and having been somewhat diligent and persistent for the last three weeks with you, Dr. Reilly, Dr. Gehrmann, and other members of the Health Department staff to get the department to give "Bracelin's bactericide" a fair trial to determine its efficiency, I trust you will not be offended if I ask you a few questions and tell you a few things through the same medium which you have chosen.

First—Which would have pleased you the more, a favorable or an unfavorable report from the bacteriologist on Bracelin's remedy?

Second—If it had been favorably reported by him to you scientifically, not clinically, would you have published the report and recommended the use of it to your staff of physicians, who are now using horse blood hypodermic anti-toxin on your recommendation? On what ground did you base your statement made last Wednesday evening after the conference in your office "that the doctors of Chicago do not care to give it a trial in their practice unless Dr. Bracelin will agree to furnish them the formula?"

Quality of Sentiment.

Third—Do you indorse the sentiments of the young physician who stated, in substance, in your presence and in the presence of Dr. Bracelin and several others, as well as myself, at the conference in your office on Wednesday, "that if Dr. Bracelin would not tell him just what those liquids contained which constituted his remedy he would not use it, if by so doing he knew he could save the life of every diphtheritic patient in Chicago, and by not doing so they would die"?

You have had Dr. Bracelin's remedy offered to the Health Department of Chicago free of charge to prove to you and to the world his claim that the same will be absolutely prevent as well as cure diphtheria.

You held a conference at your office last Wednesday, at which were present several members of your staff, and you sent up for the city bacteriologist, who came, and you asked him to give you his report, which he did, verbally, at that time. He was reported on page 10 of Thursday's TRIBUNE as saying: "I am not prepared to say, so far as I have gone, that the vapor itself is a very strong germicide, but I will say that the liquid is very powerful and will kill Loeffler's bacilli in short order. I took five culture tubes containing serum which were all inoculated with the diphtheritic bacilli and subjected them to a treatment of Bracelin's liquid, each for one, two, five, ten, and fifteen minutes respectively, and I found that the germs in all of the tubes were positively killed, except in the one that was exposed to the liquid for only one minute, and in that one I found life, but in the other four the bacilli were dead."

Point of the Report.

His further finding, as shown by the report made at that time, is that there can be no possible danger in the inhalation of the vapor generated by the liquids constituting "Bracelin's Bactericide."

This report has stood unquestioned by him since last Wednesday, and was published in THE TRIBUNE, and his attention was called to it and was asked by the undersigned if he were reported correctly, to which he replied in the affirmative. The formal report which you caused to be published in THE TRIBUNE today is, in substance, the same as the first one, except that in the way it is put it is intended to lead the public to believe that a proper test of the vapor was made and it was found wanting in sufficient strength to do the work.

As Dr. Bracelin was in the laboratory while it was being done, and the undersigned also, permit me to say that the two tests, made with the vapor in motion, were not fair tests, but both failures, and so declared by Dr. Gehrmann; and for this reason he refused to give a certificate to the fact that the bacilli, although dead from the vapor alone in one tube, on the ground that the serum had been dried up and that, in his judgment, desiccation [drying] had as much to do with it as the gas.

In the other vapor test, where the bacilli were not dead, it appeared that a large amount of liquid had covered the surface of the serum in the tube during the night, and the bacilli still lived. Dr. Gehrmann, Dr. Bracelin, and myself all decided that the liquid which appeared in the culture tube in the incubator, although the same was at least eighteen inches higher than the inhaler generating the gas and conveying it by a rubber tube to the bacilli, was caused by condensation.

Several Deductions.

Permit me here to indulge in a logical deduction for the consideration of the City Bacteriologist and others who are scientifically inclined.

It is admitted that Bracelin's liquid will kill Loeffler's bacilli in two minutes. It is questioned if the gas arising from it will do it. In the laboratory heat was applied to the inhaler during the whole night and a vapor or gas carried by a rubber tube a distance of two feet up an incline to a culture tube in the incubator containing the bacilli. In the morning the serum and bacilli were covered entirely with some kind of a liquid, and notwithstanding that fact they had life. Now, if Bracelin's liquid will kill the bacilli in two minutes, why did not the liquid forming in the culture tube by condensation of the vapor arising from it also do so when covering the bacilli for hours instead of minutes?

My theory is that it is the gas held in solution that does the work, and that the condensed liquid referred to was only the water of the liquid minus the gas, because it did not kill.

However, passing from this branch of the subject for the present, Mr. Commissioner, you are confronted by these facts—namely: 375 cases have diphtheria in the city. You had forty-nine funerals from it the last week according to the published report coming under my notice. You had about 165 new cases reported to your department during the same time. This shows in round numbers over 29 per cent died. You are using horse serum anti-toxin. It has merit, but also has danger in it. It can only be administered properly, as the Health Department printed directions state, by a medical man who understands anatomy. Should he drive the syringe into a vein instead of into a portion of the body where there is an abundance of subcutaneous cellular tissue death would, no doubt, soon follow. It is admitted by your Dr. Reilly in his reply to Dr. Mitchell that no merit is claimed for it after the third day.

Element of Danger.

Bracelin's remedy is absolutely without danger in its use on any day. Clinically, it has a better record, so far as it has gone, than horse serum anti-toxin, if what Dr. Bracelin says be true, having lost but one case out of 105. This is less than 1 per cent. He is not in Chicago now, but has been here on two occasions, for several days each time, to urge a trial. He told you and your staff present on last Wednesday to use his remedy in connection with anti-toxin and see if your death rate were not so vastly reduced as to conclusively prove the merits of his "Bactericide."

Doctors who are anxious to know just what they administer need not now hesitate, as your publication of Dr. Gehrmann's report will tell them. We are inclined to the opinion that hundreds of doctors who are afraid of the consequences of anti-toxin will use it when they know about it. Dr. Cotton, who is on your staff, used it personally for a very sore throat about two weeks ago or more, and told you at the conference it helped him right away and produced good results. He is now using it in ward 26, County Hospital, on diphtheritic patients. Dr. E. S. Atwood, No. 100 State street, used it with remarkable success in a case of a lady 32 years of age, which was reported in full in THE TRIBUNE of Dec. 21 on page seven, and which report I handed you on Saturday.

Why not give it a trial? It costs the city nothing, and horse serum anti-toxin does. Dr. Bracelin claims it has more merit than anti-toxin and with none of its dangers and frequent, far-reaching, and injurious consequences. As a prophylactic it will prove a boon to the watchful parents who now dread the awful disease on their children.

Trusting that you will either try it or give a reason for not doing so, I remain yours very truly, J. J. RUSSELL.

"All the Year Round—1896."

A handsome colored calendar will be the art supplement given with next SUNDAY'S TRIBUNE.

WHAT SOME OF THE CHICAGO PREACHERS SAID

IN many of the churches throughout the city services appropriate to the yuletide season were held yesterday. In the morning the Peoples Church, McVicker's Theater, gave a special musical program appropriate to the occasion. Miss Bertha Kaderly sang and Mr. Bruno Kustin rendered two violin selections.

At Central Church the musical program was a Christmas one and Dr. Hillis preached a sermon. At the Centennial Baptist Church there was a gift service for children in the morning and special services held at the Leavitt Street Congregational Church, the Rev. J. B. Silcox preaching the sermon. Christmas services were also held at the La Salle Avenue Baptist, Memorial, and Second Baptist, All Souls', Unitarian, Englewood, and Grace Methodist Episcopal, and at many of the Presbyterian churches.

The music for the services at the Second Presbyterian Church was particularly good, a fine program having been prepared for both the morning and evening service. Genevra Johnston Bishop sang the solos, Mrs. Timmons rendered two numbers on the harp, and Mr. R. F. McCarrell presided at the organ. There was a union service of Plymouth Congregational Church and Central Church at Central Music Hall in the evening at which Dr. Hillis preached the sermon and the choir of Plymouth church gave the music. Dr. James S. Stone of St. James Episcopal Church closed a series of afternoon Advent sermons, his theme being "Heaven." These sermons have created much interest.

The Sunday-school at Unity Church, Dearborn avenue and Walton place, had a special Christmas service as a preliminary to the grand festival to come a few days later. Fred Carter told a story about "Why Christmas came On the Fourth of July," which the children found exceedingly amusing, and, judging by the laughter, the grown folk enjoyed it as much as the little ones.

Francis Hemington's fifty-second popular free organ concert at St. Paul's Universalist Church yesterday afternoon was arranged for a Christmas affair, and the program was appropriate to the occasion. There was a large attendance. The program was as follows:

Organ—
[a] Christmas Offertory.....Grison
[b] Pastorale.....Kullak
[c] March of the Magi.....Dubois
Vocal—Christmas Song.....
Organ—
[a] The Holy Night [Noel].....D. Buck
[b] Fantasie on Two Christmas Themes.Guilmant
Vocal.....Selected
Organ—
[a] "Bethlehem".....Gounod
[b] Christmas March.....Merkel

First Christmas Sermon.

"The First Christmas Sermon and Its Result" was the subject of Dr. L. A. Crandall's sermon at Memorial Baptist Church yesterday morning. He said:

"On the bleak hills lying behind Bethlehem was preached the first Christmas sermon. The preacher was a messenger from heaven and the audience was made up of shepherds who watched their flocks by night. As we note the contents of the sermon it becomes plain God does not intend the revelation of himself to man shall fill the human heart with fear. It is a message of joy and gladness—a true evangel; not for a chosen few selected before the foundation of the world, but to all people. The joy lies in the fact that unto this world has come one who is to save and to rule; to save because he rules. For Jesus is the world's Lord as well as its Savior. To every groping, stumbling, bewildered life there is a world of comfort in the thought that before us and with us walks one who knows all the way. His law is perfect. He rules over us to bring us in safety through surrounding evils.

"The divine plan for today is that used eighteen hundred years ago. God declares his message unto us, furnishes the evidence to convince us. As we investigate may we come to realize God's truth, and follow our conviction with the earnest service which deep conviction always begets."

Men Pretend to Love, but Judge.

Dr. Lawrence of the Second Baptist Church took for the text of his Christmas sermon last night "For God sent not his son into the world to judge the world, but that the world should be saved through him." He said:

"To judge men, to save men, are the motives that actuate all. We pretend to do the latter, but we are continually doing the former, and the difference between the two constitutes the difference between that which is and that which is not Christian. With many judgment is all there is to religion. The preaching of the gospel is simply and only the pointing out of sin and the fastening of sinning to people.

"It is possible we come to this view through our own habit of sitting in judgment upon others. Without waiting to investigate, without taking any care to get at facts, we are all the while jumping to conclusions which are unfavorable to our neighbor, judging by appearances only or mainly. And this spirit of judgment is not feeling or sympathy for righteousness, but envy at another's unaccounted success, or self-righteousness that gratifies our miserable pride.

"Christ came to show his love for the world. He did not wait to see if it was worthy of his trust. We begin by trusting and end by loving. He makes us trustworthy by loving us and giving us every evidence of his love. We find out if men are worthy and then bestow our affection. He bestowed his affection on men, finding they were loved, manifested their appreciation of that love by showing themselves capable of trust.

"This is the Christmas spirit—to really love men and work out their reform through that bestowal of love. Not the exchange of presents that anticipate reciprocation, not in the material way that spoils all that is really valuable in the present—but the manifestation of his spirit, 'who for our sakes became poor that we through his poverty might be made rich.'"

Christ the Creed of Christendom.

The La Salle Avenue Baptist Church was decorated with flowers and flags, evergreens and holly when the pastor, J. Q. A. Henry, preached on "A Christmas Creed." He chose for his text the words of Luke's Gospel, "Behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people." He said:

"Christ is the creed of Christendom. The Babe of Bethlehem was the embodied truth of the infinite God. The anniversary of his birth has become the gladdest and greatest festival of the Christian church and the civilized world. The infant redeemer, with that large glory on his brow, cradeled the hope of all the race. He gave to the world a new creed in which are lodged fresh forces for the heart of man, and by which the sad entail of sin is broken evermore. The true Christmas creed is historical. The birth in Bethlehem is a literal fact, a historical verity, not in the least imaginable or uncertain. The supreme event has revolutionized the world, modified its chronology, changed its manner and custom, influenced its thought and feeling.

"Christianity's natal day is the central fact in all history. With this birth date began, and on it rests the fullness of time. All preceding history served as a preparation for this coming event. All subsequent records of the race could only reaffirm the greatness of that natal day. Then again, the birth of Christ is the sublimest event that ever flashed upon the world. It is the most miraculous thing that had ever transpired in God's dealings with man.

"It was a composite creed—both human and divine. In his birth he consecrated infancy so that every nursery may now become a Bethel, a house of God, and every young mother, with her first-born in her arms, may feel the hallowing power of the manger king. The miracle of this wondrous birth was wrought for all mankind. The glad tidings was for all people, and the angel hymn will continue to reverberate until every nation, tribe, and tongue have caught the cadences of redeeming love. The proclamation of that first Christmas-tide was one of peace.

"Once more, the Christmas creed is one of rich benevolence. Christmas commemorates Christ as God's unspeakable gift. Men are God's best gifts to the world. This day recalls the unstinted generosity and goodness of God. The contributions to the first Christmas morn were most amazing. The true Christmas spirit is one of generous, unselfish, and glad giving. Freely ye have received, freely give."

Plea for One Day of Rest.

The Rev. Theodore Clifton of Trinity Congregational Church preachel last night on "The Sunday Enslavement of Labor" from the text: "The Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath." He said:

"Christ Jesus here injects a new idea into civilization—the fact, put broadly, that the Sabbath day, the church, civil governments, and all institutions are for men, and that men do not belong to institutions and ordinances as such and for their own sake. It was a complete reversal of all the notions and practices of the Savior's time—a complete reversal of most of the ideas that have prevailed since his time. The Sabbath is for man, the church is for man, the government belongs to the people, and the industrial systems of today should be so constituted and conducted as to foster manhood and not degrade it.

"On the broad principle laid down by the great teacher we have a right to demand a day of rest for workingmen, and as to that for all men; a rest day backed and maintained, so far as necessary, by the strong arm of civil law.

"Pitiful was the plea of a workingman's wife the other day as she begged that her husband be allowed the privilege vouchsafed the black slaves of the South—the privilege of spending Sunday at home with his family. And even more pathetic was the suggestion of a little boy to his mother that they join together in prayer to God to add one more day to the week, that on the eighth day his papa might be permitted to stay at home with them.

"It is a significant fact it is the boss barbers—the employers of labor and not the laborers as a rule—who are fighting the Cody law. In this instance, as in most others, it is the boss, the employer, who is the oppressor, and greed is at the bottom. The dignified and noble plea of the railroad men belonging to the Vanderbilt system for their Sunday was refused. A reckoning day is coming unless we stand on the side of God and human rights."

Services in Evanston Churches.

Special Christmas music was given in connection with the regular services yesterday at several of the Evanston churches. The decorations were appropriate—palms, holly, and mistletoe being used in profusion.

At the First Methodist Church the Christmas service of the Sunday-school was held in the morning in place of the regular morning service. The program given consisted of responsive readings led by Mrs. Sarah Braydon and songs and recitations by the children. The services closed with an address by the pastor, the Rev. Frank M. Bristol.

The festival was observed at St. Mark's Church in early celebration at 7:30 a. m. and choral celebration later.

An especially attractive musical program was given both morning and evening at Emmanuel Church.

"The Mission of the Angel's Song" was the subject of the sermon preached by the Rev. J. F. Loba, pastor of the First Congregational Church. At 4 o'clock a special service was held for the Sunday-school.

IN THE FOREIGN MARKET.

Closing Prices in Grain and Provisions in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21.—Breadstuff—Wheat—Spot firm, demand poor. No. 3 red winter, 5s 5d; No. 2 red spring, stocks exhausted; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 2d; No. 1 California, 5s 3¼d. Futures closed firm and unchanged from yesterday's closing prices; business about equally distributed. December, 5s 2d; January, 5s 2¼d; February, 5s 3¼d; March, 5s 3¾d; April, 5s 4¼d; May, 5s 4½d. Corn—Spot, firm. American mixed, new, 3s 1½d. Futures closed firm and unchanged from yesterday's closing figures, business heaviest on latest dates. December (new), 3s 2½d; January, 3s 1½d; February, 3s 1¾d; March, 3s 2d; April, 3s 2d; May, 3s 2¼d. Flour—Steady, demand fair, freely supplied; 8s 6d for fancy winter; 7s 9d. Provisions—Bacon—Quiet; demand poor; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 26s; short ribs, 28 lbs, 27s 6d; long clear light, 38 to 45 lbs, 26s 6d; long clear heavy, 45 to 55 lbs, 26s; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 26s; short clear middles, heavy, 55 lbs, 26s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 31s; shoulders, square, 12 to 13 lbs, 29s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 38s 6d. Tallow—Fine North American, 22s. Beef—Extra Indian mess, 72s 6d; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 50s; do medium, 45s. Lard—Quiet; prime Western, 27s 3d; refined in pails, 28s. Cheese—Quiet, but steady, demand poor; finest American, white, 44s; do colored, 45s. Butter—Finest United States, 86s; good, 80s. Turpentine—Spirits, 20s 6d. Rosin—Common, 4s 7½d. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined, 17s. Linseed oil—20s. Petroleum—Refined, 5½d. Refrigerator beef—Forequarter, 3¾d; hindquarter, 5¾d. Bleaching powder—Hardwood f. o. b. Liverpool, 7s. Hops—At London, Pacific coast, £2 5s.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Stock Sales and Closing Quotations at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec 21.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Opg.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	8,500	12	12	11¼	11¾
Amn. Sugar	5,200	92¼	93¼	92¼	92
Do pfd	200	92½	93	92	92
Bay State Gas	1,000	9½	9¼	9	9¼
Bell Tel	340	195	195	190	192
C. B. & Q	2,500	69¼	74	68½	72¼
Chi. Junc. Ry	200	90	90	90	90
Erie Tel	250	60	60	58	58
Gen. Elec	400	21¼	24	20	23
Mex. Cent	2,400	8¼	8¼	8	8¼
Pullman	275	153	153	149	151
Union Pac	225	5½	5¼	4½	4½
West End R. R	550	66	66	64	65½
West. Elec. pfd	25	51	51	51	51

BONDS.

12000 Atch 4s	68@ 69	22000 do 2d 5s	45@ 49
22000 do 2ds	17@ 19	15000 Mex C 2d in.	8½
13000 Gas 1st 5s	75		

INWARD APPREHENSION.

[From Judge.]

(Copyright, 1895, by Judge Publishing Company.)

The Blackville New Woman (returning from a nocturnal visit)—"I wondah of dat husban' o' mahn has had sense 'nuff too look aftah de fah while he's bin washin' dishes!"

BUSINESS MEN HOPEFUL.

THEY BELIEVE THE WORST RESULTS OF THE FLURRY ARE OVER.

Undercurrent of Opinion the Alarm Last Week Was Unnecessary and Today Will Show Practical Return of Confidence—Local Banks Not Seriously Affected — President Declares Gold Reserve Will Be Protected—Review of the Situation.

Any estimate of the general business situation in the United States must at the best be largely guess work. There have been so many disturbing elements during the week ending on Saturday it is hard to say just what the general situation is. On the face of things they are extremely bad. There is, however, an undercurrent of opinion the consensus of which is there has been an unnecessary alarm, and the present week will see a general return of confidence.

The business world was not prepared for the message which President Cleveland sent to Congress on the Venezuelan boundary dispute. While the bold utterances of the President were generally applauded by press and people, there was following it a vague feeling of unrest, which grew and culminated at the end of the week in what came near being a panic. London started this in the selling of American securities. Conditions seemed to be ripe for a general decline in prices, and on Friday there was a decline in the price of securities on the stock market which averaged 4 per cent throughout the entire list. On active selling prices went down, and with it came failures of brokerage firms and a demand for call money which sent the prices up to 75 per cent from the normal 4 per cent.

Another "Black Friday."

Chicago followed in the line of London and New York. From a weak opening on Friday there were sales in local securities which sent the prices down anywhere from 1 to 8½ points. Friday was a day on the exchanges in both New York and Chicago to be long remembered. It was a black Friday which almost equaled the "Black Friday" of history. What little strength the market showed at the close on Friday was lost at the opening on Saturday, and there were declines during the day of greater amounts than were shown on Friday. West Chicago showed a decline during forty-eight hours of nearly 13 points. Diamond Match went off 13½ points, and Western Stone showed a decline of almost as much.

Every stock traded in suffered in the general depression. Some were in such strong hands, however, they did not find their way upon the market, notably City railway, which found no offers below the prevailing price of previous days. Bonds were well maintained, though there were some sales at fractional declines. New York suffered more than Chicago. There were declines there far in excess of any shown on the local market, with heavier sales. On Friday the sales of shares in New York ran up to between 700,000 and 800,000.

There was really nothing in the situation to warrant any such feeling as was manifest. The possibility of war between the United States and Great Britain over the boundary dispute is so remote as to be almost an impossibility. There was a feeling, however, that prices in New York were ruling too high, and that served to augment the difficulty. It is believed the present week will show a partial if not an entire return of confidence.

Currency Situation.

The currency situation in the United States has had much to do with the people's lack of confidence. The unsettled condition of finances and the rapidly dwindling gold reserve have caused people to become overcautious perhaps. That the administration recognizes the gravity of the situation is shown in the two messages of the President to Congress. In the President's annual message he reviewed at length the financial situation and strongly recommended the permanent retirement of greenbacks, which would relieve the Treasury of the necessity of maintaining a gold reserve. He pointed out then that the reserve, which had been built up on three different occasions during the last eighteen months, had been depleted until it stood at less than $80,000,000. Friday he sent another message to Congress in which he called upon the members to take up the question and pass some measure which would have the effect of settling the present financial troubles. He asked that Congress would not adjourn until it had taken some action, though in the last message he made no suggestions as to the form the legislation should take. He was explicit enough, however, in his first message to show members of Congress what his own ideas were.

Will Protect Gold Reserve.

The gold reserve is now down practically to $70,000,000, with rates of exchange high enough to warrant further shipments during the present week. It is said there will be withdrawals of from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 to go by Wednesday's and Saturday's steamers. The President is credited with the intention of leaving to Congress a settlement of the situation, and it is said he will not issue bonds to exchange for gold with which to build up the Treasury reserve until he has given Congress an opportunity to act. Unless it takes prompt action, however, he will act himself, as he has announced during the initial the Treasury reserve will be fully protected providing it is in the power of the executive branch of the administration to protect it.

In the local money market the excitement has cut but little figure. There has been a more careful scrutinizing of collaterals, but rates remain practically the same as heretofore. Call loans are in the neighborhood of 5 per cent, and time loans average 6 per cent. There have been a good many call loans called by some of the banks, though most of them have not been affected seriously by the general flurry. The New York bank statement shows a decrease in loans of nearly $3,500,000. Chicago's banks have, if anything, increased their loans during the last three days.

Undercurrent of Confidence.

General business conditions continue fairly satisfactory. The effect of the flurry in the New York and Chicago stock markets came too late to cut any especial figure. Whether this will have any effect this week remains to be seen. Conservative businessmen, however, believe the effect of last week's scare will be lost by the time business opens today, and general conditions will be practically the same as they have been during the last few weeks.

Holiday trade continues good, though there is a decrease in buying as a result of the near approach of the new year. Merchants will be likely to wait until they have taken an inventory before largely increasing stocks of goods.

Merchandise Generally Dull.

It was a comparatively dull week in general merchandise markets, although perhaps not more so than is usual during the waiting time preceding the new year. In produce markets on South Water street, however, it was unusually dull and the low prices of leading products sold there made the monetary showing poor.

The holiday trade being over in the dry goods market there was a period of quietude. No special trade is looked for until after Jan. 1. The reports of drummers who have completed early trips are fairly satisfactory, but interest in spring lines has not yet developed. Holiday stocks are well cleared up and the proportion to carry over is unusually light.

The wool market is in a waiting position. Choice lines ruled firm, but an easy feeling prevailed in under grades. A majority of dealers are confident that values will not fall lower, but there is a discouraging feature to be found in the fact that manufacturers are marking the new goods on a basis 5c lower. Those who have been expecting an advance the first of the year are by no means sanguine, and slight concessions may be made on stocks that are largest.

The hide market scored an advance from the low point reached. Dealers who have no confidence in the advance charge it to the tanners, who have been buying quite freely. The theory is that they are trying to brace up the market to affect the price of leather. Tanners' leather stocks are generally large, and the time is at hand when the shoe factories must buy. Consequently, a stiff hide market is desired.

The broomcorn market was fairly buoyant, and firmness ruled all along the line. A good steady demand was met by light stocks and moderate receipts. However, no advance is looked for.

There were rumors of cutting in the hard coal market, and an easier tone prevailed. Trade was not brisk during the week and some slight demoralization may be noted within a few days. The supply of soft coal is now abundant and prices in buyers' favor. The warm weather has added to weakness produced by increased supply.

Low Records on Wheat.

It has been a week of new low records in all the grain markets, but a week in which the ordinary market factors and influences have been replaced by conditions entirely outside of the speculative produce markets. The net decline of almost 2½c in the price of May wheat has been due wholly to apprehension regarding the strained conditions in the New York stock market and to the liquidation of long holdings made imperative by these conditions. The low price of cereals had begun to attract more than ordinary attention when the attitude of the government on the Venezuelan question precipitated a panic in Wall street. The combination of circumstances of last week could not possibly have been foreseen, and in the wheat trade must be considered as one of the accidents. It is always to be remembered, however, that with wheat at an abnormally low range of values at this time of the year the accidents are more apt to be favorable to the holders than to the short sellers.

The surprising circumstance during the week has not been the net declines in the price of wheat, but the strength shown in the market in comparison with the demoralization and depression in securities of all kinds. The overshadowing incident in the market was the heavy liquidation on Friday which was credited for New York account. The trade was of unusually heavy volume, and the decline gave the short interest an opportunity to cover and realize profits. There is some difference of opinion as to the character of the selling on Friday. There was undoubtedly forced liquidation for New York account, but some of the commission houses who were most active in the market claim that much of the selling was of short wheat. An elimination of the short interest would leave the market in a position to respond to the campaign of short selling, while on the other hand, the market would be in position to respond to favorable interests if the short interest has been replaced.

Routine Announcements Ignored.

There has been an inclination to neglect the ordinary routine announcements, which in most instances have been favorable to holders. The general rains throughout the winter wheat section have in all probability improved the condition of wheat, although authorities do not even agree on that point. The prospect of a cold wave following, however, was sufficient to make shorts a little nervous on Saturday. It was significant that foreign markets showed no response to the sharp decline in wheat here and cables came in steady in face of the weakness and demoralization shown in financial circles on this side. Export clearances for the week were rather disappointing but the export engagements of the last few days have been unusually heavy. Northwestern receipts, while running in excess of those of the last year, are lighter than for the corresponding days during the previous week. The prices paid for cash wheat in Minneapolis as related to the May future were the best on the crop. The interior milling demand for wheat continues active and while the sales during the last few days have not been particularly heavy the shipments by rail have been large. An increase of something over 2,000,000 bu in the visible is expected for today, which will be more than double the increase for the correspondng week of last year.

Coarse grain markets have kept within a narrow range and have been steady. The unusual rainfall thoughout most of the corn States has been a condition which made shorts uneasy. The weather is unfavorable both for the grading and movement of corn. Receipts have been restricted, but with the exception of corn on through billing on special rates the supply has been fully up to the requirements. Shippers are also notified that in order to avail themselves of the existing cut rates grain will have to be in Eastern cars by the last of this month. The demand for corn to fill contracts on through rates has been such as to make the price of through-billed corn relatively higher than that of local billed, and this condition will probably exist for some time. In oats there has been general covering of short lines, which has served to keep prices steady. There has been no particular feature in the cash situation. The prospect is that with good weather the receipts of corn and oats will greatly increase, and while the immense production is admitted on all sides, there is nothing in the coarse grain situation to form a counterpart to the unusual interior demand for winter wheat.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions for the last week:

	Closed Dec. 14.	Price range for week.		Closed Saturday.	Closed Dec. 22, 1894.
WHEAT.					
December	60	54 @ 56¾	50¾ @ 60¾	54¾ @ 57¾	53¾ @ 58⅞
May	60				
CORN.					
December	25½	24⅞@ 25⅝		25½ @ 28	47⅛ @ 48
May	25½	27⅛@ 28⅝			
OATS.					
December	16¾	16¾@ 17		16¾ @ 19	29 @ 31½
May	19	18¾@ 19¼			
MESS PORK.					
January	8.50	8.30 @8.62½		8.45 @ 8.50	11.55 @ 11.65
May	8.87½	8.65 @9.00			
LARD—PER 100 LBS.					
January	5.30	5.17½@5.35		5.25 @ 5.45	6.75 @ 6.85
May	5.52½	5.37½@5.57½			
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.					
January	4.30	4.12½@4.35		4.22½ @ 4.45	5.80 @ 5.90
May	4.53½	4.37½@4.57½			

Grain movements of last week:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Primary receipts	5,981,675	3,829,480	2,585,586
Previous week	6,271,413	3,160,122	2,242,105
Same week, 1894	4,266,326	4,772,100	1,945,558
Primary shipments	1,214,486	1,671,169	1,533,477
Previous week	2,177,838	1,651,638	1,992,344
Same week, 1894	3,184,000	1,106,271	772,183
Seaboard clearances	495,463	1,195,660	96,476
Previous week	401,852	1,122,113	128,275
Same week 1894	703,153	576,106	110,914

The following table shows the total yearly receipts and shipments of the articles named:

Articles.	Receipts. 1895.	1894.	Shipments. 1895.	1894.
Flour, brls	68,205	76,703	49,121	58,661
Wheat, bu	1,577,487	1,732,490	1,510,094	1,729,134
Corn, bu	1,577,487	566,784	756,064	363,230
Oats, bu	1,732,490	707,759	1,091,833	462,805
Rye, bu	57,332	29,044	54,725	54,725
Barley, bu	457,410	293,399	173,001	122,337
T. Seed, lbs	412,400	704,320	517,845	702,173
C. Seed, lbs	153,318	101,146	18,165	314,865
Fd. Seed, lbs	1,211,400	1,211,400	83,234	83,234
F. Seed, bu	231,630	130,553	128,710	45,979
B. Corn, lbs	612,790	8,030	713,197	51,148
Pkg. meats, lbs	1,127,900	977,000	938,100	901,015
Butter, lbs	3,303,395	2,769,396	2,939,008	2,666,184
Eggs, cases	18,291	15,722	21,000	11,068
Hides, lbs	1,696,884	2,018,490	3,258,466	5,087,611
Wool, lbs	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

SALES OF BONDS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—10 A. M. TO 12 M.

457000 Atch 2d	16@19	10000 O So 1st	88
75000 do 4s tr	68@69½	5000 OSL&Un con	54
1000 A Co 8s	110		
15000 BRR&N 1st	101¼	80000 OSL 6s tr	70¾
1000 CS 1st rfd	108		99¼@100
23000 C&O gen 4½s	69@70	1000 P&W 1st	75
3000 CO Ra 4s	95¾	40000 P&R 1st inc	23
1st con 4s	95¾	95000 do 3d inc	7@7¼
10000 CB&Q con 7s	118	40000 P&R defd inc	6¾
16 lbs, 38s 6d.	09	2000 Gen 4s	83¼@84
26000 C&NP 1st tr	86@88	144000 do tr	72¼@74
1000 C&NW 25 yr deb 5s	100	8000 RGW 1st	73@74
5000 CRI&P ext 5s	102@104½	80000 StL&SW 1st inc	22@23
10000 CP 1st	117	11000 S&W 1st tr	60
18000 Cal Mid 4s tr rects	19@20	5000 StP&Nor So 1st 5s	82@88¼
2000 L Gas 1st	91	2000 Tex Pac 5s	80
3000 LN&AC con	100	120000 Tex Pac land	24
8000 M & N 1st of 1913 cons	117	4000 T&O cont 1st	100
10000 M&StL 1st	125@127	3000 UP 1st of '96	104
15000 MKT 1st 4s	90@91	25000 UPD&G 1st	106@114
170000 MKT 2d 4s	48@52	4000 USC4 1st tr	30@31
1000 M&O gm 4s	62¾	20000 USL4 6s	22½
5000 NC&StL 1st	105	51000 Wab 1st	100@101¼
2000 NYS & W 1st ref 5s	101¼	56000 Wab 2d mtg	20@20½
20000 NP gen 6s	118@123	2000 WS gtd 4s	105
2000 NP trust nts	76¾	5000 WUCal tr 6s	100
1000 NP&M 1st	80	20000 WUCal 1st	85@86
		15000 WisC 1st	85@86
		70000 do tr rects	29@34½

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Prices in New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Bulwer, 5c; Cholar, 40c; Crown Point, 20c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $1.90; Deadwood, 65c; Gould & Curry, 20c; Hale & Norcross, 84c; Homestake, $20.00; Iron Silver, 20c; Mexican, 50c; Ontario, $7.50; Ophir, $1.20; Plymouth, 20c asked; Quicksilver, $2.00; Quicksilver preferred, $15.50; Sierra Nevada, 40c; Standard, $1.50; Union Consolidated, 20c; Yellow Jacket, 35c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—Alta, 8c; Alpha Consolidated, 27c; Andes, 17c; Belcher, 28c; Best & Belcher, 50c; Bodie Consolidated, 40c; Bullion, 16c; Bulwer Consolidated, 10c; Caledonia, 6c; Challenge Consolidated, 26c; Chollar, 54c; Confidence, $1.60; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.05; Consolidated Imperial, 2c; Crown Point, 24c; Gould & Curry, 40c; Hale & Norcross, 86c; Justice, 4c; Kentucky Consolidated, 2c; Lady Washington Consolidated, 1c; Mexican, 38c; Mount Diablo, 15c; Occidental Consolidated, 52c; Ophir, $1.30; Overman, 9c; Potosi, 53c; Sierra Nevada, 47c; Union Consolidated, 42c; Utah Consolidated, 3c; Yellow Jacket, 41c.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 21.—Aliouez, $30.00; Atlantic, $12.00; Boston and Montana, $40.25; Calumet and Hecla, $2.95; Franklin, $11.00; Kearsarge, $2.75; Osceola, $21.00; Quincy, $1.08; Tamarack, $12.00; Wolverine, $5.00.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Prices in Grain and Produce in Various Cities.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec.

D IS GONE
ALLOWS TALE
RESULT.
ation the Decatur
ere $1,000 of Sto-
dden, but a Two-
s Failed to Dis-
under Was Ever
als Removed It
e Officers the Tip.
—[Special.]—Diligent
s of the Sangamon
earth the treasure
mith, with his dying
ched there. Sheriff
mes, and other men
ug and spaded and
the Sangamon for
o treasure has been
sion is that Smith
wn trick on the au-
confession or some
g he might weaken,
away with the swag,
which lends force to
t is signs of a hasty
und were found at
ho were hunting for
eve last year that
hermit living a few
s visited by a wild
all outward appear-
tchedly poor and a
house, but neighbor-
as a miser and kept
concealed about the
lived. Florey's vis-
this mind, for they
ld man to make him
hich his wealth was
belabored him with-
t weaken and finally
a big fire in the cook
ove became red-ho
and held there until
In various places
ves dug up $1,500, of
gold. This gold, so
on the banks of the
ended to point out the
ot been found yet.
s Questioned.
got through roasting
dead, and they went
ch a condition he was
d to give any reason-
ers. Some people af-
y entirely, advancing
old man had fallen on
himself in a fit. The
0 or any considerable
ers said, was ridicu-
nsisted the old man
n the victim of brutal
hat looked like a clew
success, and after
for weeks the affair
commonly accepted
o believed an actual
mitted being that it
of traveling tramps
lorey's place by acci-
s N. Smith, better
s hanged here for the
ghter, Louise Smith,
uchert. A few hours
e scaffold Smith hor-
by confessing to an
n the maltreatment
Florey, giving the
d one woman, all of
n Decatur, as being
the job. It was at
etended to tell where
Sheriff Nicholson
nade a hasty search
ind any trace of the
prise them, however,
t for a careful inves-
word from Smith at
ng and were back in
to see him hanged, so
urs for the search.
een no lack of eager
hing thus far found
money or valuables
there is a spot on
on which looks as if
een doing some hur-
the Truth?
s advanced in some
rately lied about his
orey affair, with the
neck and getting a
e. It is argued that
respite immediately
sion and to be kept
ictment and trial of
, against whom he
ly material witness,
ng" the Florey mys-
the supposed princi-
red he would get off
way, and that would
He did not think
act so promptly in
hidden plunder, evi-
ite would come first
le afterward. But
different course, and
rick, availed Smith
ith told the truth
and the Florey as-
everything to gain
pecially about the
been found the rest
eemed more proba-
erest of his ac-
large to remove this
ties found it, and in
e whole of Smith's
mple time in which
e before the official
there were rumors
ndemned man had
rning the Florey
obable those in the
his critical period.
d as Smith expect-
es he had named as
doubtedly have fol-
ound, and the sus-
d so far as known
holesting them. It
e, officials to have
on their second
e day of the execu-
Mills and Deputy
t of the program in
rn to the jail until
on his way to the
oo late.

THE COMPANY.
mercial Com-
000 Damages.
Special.]—The first
Kenyon Connell
owing out of the
resulted in estab-
the company and
returned for Mrs.
sband was one of
verdict was given
in anticipation of
, and other credit-
for claims aggre-
eriff is in posses-
to the amount of
against the com-

LETTER
k markets will be
e hope of deserving
solicited for cash or
illard & Co.
Trade.
e Exchange.
Stock Exchange.

Us.
rvative trading ele-
dress and will mail
ing news and opin-
antity, 2 to 5 cents
LYNCH & CO.,
of Trade. Grain.
Trade, Chicago.

tment Company.
December 9, 1895,
ockholders of this
rs and for the trans-
nay be brought be-
s of the company,
Building, Chicago,
at 10 o'clock a. m.
ent and Treasurer.

ent Co.
EMENTS.
N.
and Adams-sts.
AT THE VERY
LOWEST RATES.
Snow & Co.

KNIGHTS OF THE GRIP.

MEN WHO TELL STORIES AND CARRY SAMPLES ARE TO FEAST.

Banquet Is to Be Given at the Auditorium on Saturday Night and Something Choice Is to Be Provided in the Line of Toasts and Entertainment—Scheme for a New Member of the Cabinet Will Be Given a Boom—The Program Outlined.

Over the festal board the gay drummer will tell his newest story and sing his latest song at the Auditorium next Saturday night. The annual meeting of the Travelers' Protective Association takes place at that time, and will be celebrated as only citizens of the world know how to celebrate.

Covers will be laid for 300, including guests from the National Association from other states. A glimpse at some of the features of the program will give only a faint idea of the good things in store for the evening.

After the opening address by President W. H. Heegaard W. E. Mason will respond to the toast, "The Traveling Man." The National President, John A. Lee, will speak of the "Travelers' Protective Association." Fred A. Radcliff will respond to the toast, "Post C," and the toast to "The Ladies" will fall to the eloquence of James E. Kelley.

Opie Read will be heard in some of his delightful dialect yarns and the Lincoln Quartet will fill out the intervals with song. Other speakers will be Col. William Fletcher and Postmaster Harris of Joliet.

The Travelers' Protective Association was organized seven years ago in St. Louis and now numbers over 12,000.

Its aims and objects are of the widest significance both to the members and to the commercial world at large. Besides being a strong social organization, a sort of universal brotherhood, it has been a power for good in the Legislature in combating unjust railroad demands.

Want a New Cabinet Officer.

The most pretentious and portentous piece of work yet attempted is to get an eighth Cabinet officer appointed for the United States—a Secretary of Commerce.

This step has been fostered for some time, but it was only acted on recently. If accomplished it will doubtless materially augment the export trade of this with other nations. It is calculated this measure will especially help the smaller wholesale firms, which cannot always afford to send a man across the water to investigate for them personally.

"For instance," said W. H. Heegaard, in speaking of the matter yesterday, "a firm may have an overstock of canned corn. Now, if statistics were kept in Washington he would only have to consult the Secretary of Commerce to learn what European country was short on that cereal. England has such an office," he continued, "and it is only a question of time when this much-needed department will be created in this country."

A petition to this effect is already in process of construction, and will be presented to the next Congress by the T. P. A.

A bill was passed by Congress within the last year at the instance of the same society making 5,000-mile mileage tickets good over any road. Previous to this the commercial traveler's pockets were bulging out with sundry and divers mileage books, much to his discomfort and not infrequently to his personal loss.

Accomplished by the Society.

Another injustice abolished through the influence of the association was the repeal of the license law requiring drummers to pay licenses in many of the towns where they sold goods. The personal and family benefits arising from belonging to the organization comes in insurance against accidents.

In case of an accident the members are allowed $25 a week until recovery, and in case of death a man's family receives $5,000.

The association is in no sense a trade union, and fosters only the warmest friendship between employer and employed. Many of the wholesale dealers are members themselves. Once a year the whole association goes on an outing. At such times special trains are chartered, and the company simply owns the right of way at hotels and on all railroads from the time it starts out until it rounds up for home. At these times the families of the members are invited, and trips are made to the summer resorts, around the great lakes, or to other points of interest. Terre Haute, Ind., is the objective point of next year's outing.

"Post C" of Chicago has been organized three years and has a membership of over [illegible].

Semi-monthly meetings are held, and arrangements are being made in the near future to admit the wives and daughters and sweethearts to these meetings and make them more of a social feature.

The officers of the Chicago association are:

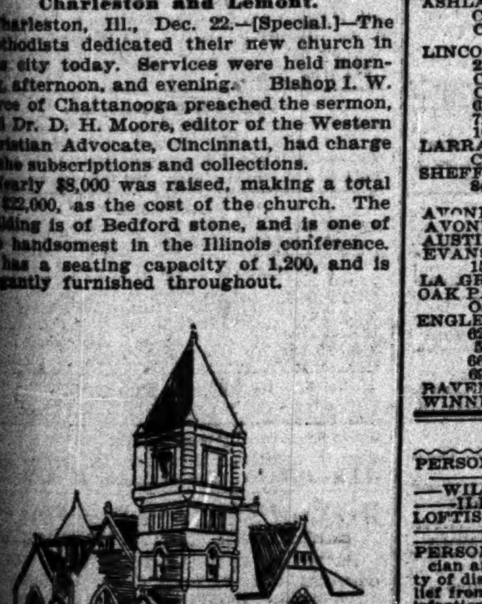
President—W. H. Heegaard.
First Vice-President—G. C. Ledyard Jr.
Second Vice-President—J. S. Keller.
Third Vice-President—Frank Cusic.
Secretary and Treasurer—Ralph W. Sprague.
Post Surgeon—Dr. Rufus W. Bishop, Room 513, 34 State street.
Directors—
Neil McCoull, Angel Horner.
M. Prickett, C. F. Mason.
Richard Brunt,

PROUD OF THEIR NEW CHURCHES.

Two Fine Edifices Are Dedicated at Charleston and Lemont.

Charleston, Ill., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—The Methodists dedicated their new church in this city today. Services were held morning, afternoon, and evening. Bishop I. W. Joyce of Chattanooga preached the sermon, and Dr. D. H. Moore, editor of the Western Christian Advocate, Cincinnati, had charge of the subscriptions and collections.

Nearly $8,000 was raised, making a total of $22,000, as the cost of the church. The building is of Bedford stone, and is one of the handsomest in the Illinois conference. It has a seating capacity of 1,200, and is elegantly furnished throughout.



FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, CHARLESTON, ILL.

Many distinguished visitors were present, among them George W. Parker, President of the Cairo Short line, of St. Louis, W. C. Cochran of Sullivan, and R. B. Hamill of Marshall, the last two named making speeches on behalf of the visitors. Among the former pastors present was the Rev. Mr. [illegible], who preached here forty-nine years ago.

Yesterday evening Harrison M. Wild of Chicago gave an exhibition on the new $2,500 organ before 1,000 people. The pastor the Rev. J. W. Miller, and his congregation received many compliments and congratulations on the success of their enterprise.

Lemont, Ill., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—The new German Lutheran Evangelical Church was dedicated here this afternoon. The visiting ministers assisted, among them the Bishop and President of the conference. The pipe organ was dedicated in the evening by a grand concert, Prof. Watson of Chicago presiding at the new instrument. The church is the finest in the town, and is built of white stone. The cost completed is $15,000.

Milwaukee Man Found Hanging.

Fond Du Lac, Wis., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—While hunting today in the Hobbs woods [illegible] discovered the body of a young man hanging from a tree. The remains were brought to town. The suicide proves to be [illegible] Thieman, the 18-year-old son of [illegible] Thieman, a cigarmaker residing at [illegible] North avenue, Milwaukee.

[illegible]-ounce Christmas bottles 50-cent perfume, 25 cents per ounce. Dyche's, northeast corner State and Randolph.

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible] REWARD: BULL TERRIER. CHAS. KUHN, 142 Thomas-st.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places or at any A. D. T. office. Ring them up and your advertisement will be forwarded to THE TRIBUNE without extra charge.

SOUTH DIVISION.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—
2300 ... E. T. RICHARDS.
2614 ... C. E. KREYSSLER.
Cor. 31st ... J. H. HOGEY.
3330 ... N. L. FRANK.
Cor. 35th ... C. E. MARSHALL.
Cor. 37th ... T. H. PATTERSON.
3915 ... JUDSON A. ROOT.
4134 ... I. W. BLOOD.
Cor. 43d ... C. S. ALLEN.
Cor. 46th ... A. K. LOWRY.
5040 ... Sorro & Kerntorpf.
Cor. 63d ... CURTI & McRAE.
HALSTED STREET—
2603 ... A. J. KETTERING.
Cor. 36th ... F. NEUBERTS.
STATE STREET—
Cor. Harrison ... HARRISON PHAR.
2200 ... L. J. WEYER.
2727 ... STANDARD PHAR.
Cor. 31st ... W. K. FORSYTH.
3100 ... H. J. HOELTHOEFER.
4259 ... A. C. MUSSELWHITE.
4700 ... JOHN I. BELL.
4794 ... WM. STORCK.
Cor. 51st ... B. E. TERHUNE.
Cor. 59th ... F. P. KENNEDY.
INDIANA AVENUE—
Cor. 21st ... E. VON HERMANN.
Cor. 33d ... F. C. KELLOGG.
Cor. 39th ... M. N. PORTER & CO.
Cor. 43d ... SIDDALL DRUG CO.
LAKE AVENUE—
Cor. 50th ... W. BODEMAN.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—
125 ... J. & R. SIMMS.
TWENTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Michigan-av. ... MOORE'S PHAR.
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—
And Forest-av. ... W. H. LLOYD.
WABASH AVENUE—
515 ... AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
Cor. 14th ... E. J. PAINTER.
Cor. 16th ... O. F. FISCHER.
Cor. 18th ... E. A. ZAHN.
THIRTY-NINTH STREET—
210 ... C. G. MUEHLMAN.
FORTY-FIRST STREET—
460 ... L. W. SCHWAB.
FORTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Lake ... O. F. SCHMIDT.
405 ... A. S. COOK.
FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—
Cor. Evans ... C. S. TIRRELL.
Cor. Champlain ... C. S. TIRRELL & CO.
FIFTY-THIRD STREET—
108 ... F. G. SECORD.
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Madison ... J. & W. E. HOLLAND.
560 ... R. R. BOWEN.
FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—
Cor. Jefferson ... JACKSON PK. PHAR.
SIXTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Madison ... W. B. HART.
Cor. Stony Island ... E. J. AMPHLETT.
SIXTY-FOURTH STREET—
Cor. Greenwood-av. ... B. M. WHITE.
STONY ISLAND AVENUE—
7004 ... M. A. CURTIS.
DEARBORN STREET—
Cor. 35th ... McKENZIE BROS.
WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 32d ... R. H. WHEELER.
WENTWORTH AVENUE—
Cor. 31st ... R. P. BRAUN.
5810 ... E. KOPLITZ.

WEST DIVISION.

WESTERN AVENUE—
Cor. Adams ... ADAMS-ST. PHAR.
Cor. Harrison ... H. G. DRESSEL.
1157 ... W. A. ASCHMANN.
CHICAGO AVENUE—
468 ... WM. H. BIERMAN.
567 ... HENRY SCHMITT.
626 ... CHAS. HIRTZLER.
DIVISION STREET—
Cor. Robey ... PAUL HEINEMANN.
ERIE STREET—
Cor. Noble ... A. H. SCOTT.
GRAND AVENUE—
838 ... K. J. STAMM.
NORTH AVENUE—
717 ... B. A. HOELZER.
887 ... L. A. GELLEIN.
BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—
171 ... J. R. SHEAN.
LAKE STREET—
Cor. Paulina ... R. T. SILL.
771 ... A. S. STODDARD.
1014 ... W. W. THUMSER.
[illegible] ... HENSEL BROS.
Cor. Homan ... F. E. McKENZIE.
MADISON STREET—
190 ... AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
278 ... BELL & CO.
384 ... PASSAIC PHAR.
572 ... F. A. TAYLOR.
785 ... I. W. CRAIN.
826 ... K. McLENNON.
930 ... C. D. STONE.
1001 ... J. A. JOHNSON.
1249 ... H. B. BROWN.
Cor. Sacramento ... E. E. FOSTER.
Cor. Homan ... L. P. KOTZ.
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—
232 ... FORD'S PHARMACY.
465 ... HENRY SCHROEDER.
1066 ... T. L. QUALES.
1218 ... MOYER BROS.
Cor. Oakley ... J. KIRKEBY.
OGDEN AVENUE—
149 ... FRANK GRAMMER.
293 ... W. A. BRABROOK.
360 ... C. F. BROWN.
475 ... F. J. KNOWLES.
987 ... FARRAR'S PHAR.
RANDOLPH STREET—
Cor. Ada ... GEO. BEDDFORD.
TWELFTH STREET—
Cor. Loomis ... BLETTNER'S PHAR.
422 ... CHAS. C. THIEL.
Cor. Kedzie-av. ... L. P. LARSEN.
VAN BUREN STREET—
Cor. Center ... A. M. Bronson & Son.
Cor. Leavitt ... THOMAS LONERGAN.
Marshfield-av. ... R. M. WILSON.
Cor. Robey ... C. E. BUTTON.
Cor. California-av. ... JOHN RITTER.
Cor. Francisco ... F. H. KELLETT.
HALSTED STREET—
Cor. Jackson ... O. S. BETTING.
260 ... JOHN P. LEE.
HARRISON STREET—
750 ... F. E. FISKE.
Cor. Oakley ... D. M. SPAULDING.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO AVENUE—
80 ... R. H. HANKE.
BARRY AVENUE—
Cor. Evanston ... JOS. SCHOENKAES.
BELMONT AVENUE—
1336 ... A. P. BERNHARDT.
NORTH HALSTED STREET—
1748 ... ROGERS PHARMACY.
NORTH AVENUE—
161 ... C. E. KREZMENSKI.
CLARK STREET—
Cor. Ohio ... H. J. BATE.
Cor. Chestnut ... WHITE BROS.
Cor. Maple ... J. MAYER.
Cor. Division ... E. WEBBER.
Cor. Goethe ... R. E. RHODE.
Cor. North-av. ... HENRY GOETZ.
Cor. Center ... F. J. LINK.
Cor. Webster ... FRANK SCHRAGE.
Cor. Halsted ... BAKER & MASON.
RUSH STREET—
Cor. Ohio ... C. A. STORER.
STATE STREET—
292 ... ED. HELLER.
OAK STREET—
Cor. Townsend ... A. J. WESSMAN.
WELLS STREET—
Cor. Ontario ... J. A. THOMAS.
Cor. Oak ... W. C. SCHEDLER.
Cor. Division ... F. H. AHLBORN.
Cor. Eugenie ... DINET & DELFOSSE.
ASHLAND AVENUE—
Cor. Addison ... R. L. BROWN.
Cor. Graceland ... HIGH SCHOOL PHAR. (Schroeder & Van Nice.)
LINCOLN AVENUE—
224 ... HENRY SCHALLER.
Cor. Fullerton ... W. C. BALLOWITZ.
Cor. Belden ... F. R. LEONARD.
622 ... MAX SCHULZ.
722 ... G. M. BOALCH.
1659 ... BRUNO BRATT.
LARRABEE STREET—
Cor. Center ... HERMAN FRY.
SHEFFIELD AVENUE—
845 ... A. N. BOE.

SUBURBAN.

AVONDALE, ILL. ... L. N. FENNE.
AVONDALE, ILL. ... L. A. GRIMME.
AUSTIN ... W. O. CLINE.
EVANSTON, ILL.—
1579 Maple-av. ... JOHN COOPER.
LA GRANGE, ILL. ... E. R. McCLELLAN.
OAK PARK—
Oak Park-av. Sta. ... LOOMIS & NOEL.
ENGLEWOOD—
62d and Wentworth ... L. N. EMPIE.
559 63d-st. ... B. S. COOBAN.
66th & Wentworth ... H. J. HOUGHTON.
69th and Stewart ... E. G. BINZ.
RAVENSWOOD— ... A. E. BIERSTEDT.
WINNETKA, ILL.— ... GARRISON BROS.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—15 CENTS A DAY—$1 A WEEK—$4 A MONTH—WILL BUY A DIAMOND OR A WATCH—ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., 108 State-st., Columbus Bldg.—OPEN EVERY EVENING.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. Hours 9 to 8.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER DESIRES charge small set books one or two evenings a week. Address J F 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR OPENING, CLOSING, examining, and writing up books, periodically, day or evening. Address P.-O. Box 594, City.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COLLECTOR and salesman; 5 years' experience; reference and security; on small salary and commission. CHAS. FRAAD, 64 Cass-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN OR DRUMMER by experienced man accustomed to handling good trade. H. D., 108 California-av.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CARPENTER; will work cheap; day or job; can make plans; job trimming preferred. Z 624, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER; $40 to one who will help me procure good, permanent job. Address J N 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN; 5 MOS.' exp.; Rem., Dens.; $8. Address J F 98, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN OLD RESIDENT of Chicago, with experience in business, with some good mercantile or manufacturing house as collector or cashier; can give good reference, and is responsible; can travel a portion of the time, and furnish horse for city work if desired; am a pusher and desire something permanent. Address X 883, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR '96 IN WHOLESALE millinery house, in or out of the city, as manager or buyer, or both; have had years of successful experience in both positions, a large and favorable acquaintance with the largest importers and manufacturers; references given. Address J F 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CATALOGUING, INDEXING, proof reading, correcting MSS. for publication, and genealogical researches made by J. S. ROGERS, 3535 Monroe-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STEADY, RELIABLE, and trustworthy young man, in private family; excellent recommendations. J F 12, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—WOMAN, FIRST-class meat and pastry cook; French-American style. 209 E. Ohio-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY, 22; resident of city; experienced stenographer; Remington operator; is very much in need of a permanent position. Best of references as to character and competency. Address J F 2, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BUSINESS HOUSES supplied GRATIS with stenographers of any grades. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bk. Bld.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPERS, CREDIT MEN, MANAGERS, stenographers, etc., wishing positions with leading city houses should leave applications with Mercantile Exchange, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

BOOKKEEPER—WHO HAS HAD A THOROUGH training as bookkeeper in a wholesale grocery house. Reference required. Address X 848, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

GENTLEMAN—ENERGETIC, OF GOOD ADdress, to travel in Michigan for the Grand Rapids Mutual Life Ins. Co. of Grand Rapids, Mich. Insurance experience not essential; splendid opportunity for the right party. Address the Secretary.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED WHOLESALE grocery, with established city trade; good salary to the right party. Address by mail only. 179 South Water-st.

SALESMEN—TO SELL TIGER BRANDS LUbricating oils and greases; liberal commissions paid; references. The Howard Oil and Grease Co., Cleveland, O.

SALESMAN—ENERGETIC WHO CAN BRING trade in fine wood work; give experience and expectations. Address Z 278, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS—FIRST-CLASS; MEN WHO have had experience and have first-class references can make big money selling our newly patented office fixture; call after 9 a. m. Room 306, 98 Market-st.

Boys.

BOYS — SCHOOL BOYS TO SELL LITTLE book, "Only a Pin," 5c; liberal commission. Send address to A. N. American Co., Box 959, Chicago.

BOY — MAKE HIMSELF USEFUL. 28 S. Sangamon-st.

BOYS—TWO—ACQUAINTED WITH STREETS; refs required. 167 Wabash. 4th floor.

Trades.

BAKER—GOOD MAN ON PIES AND CAKES. 1297 W. Madison-st.

WATCHMAKERS—GOOD — WITH TOOLS; steady positions to right parties. SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., 173 and 175 Adams-st.

Miscellaneous.

DENTIST—TO DO EXTRACTING. CALL AT 146 State-st.

FLOOR WALKERS—TALL AND SLENDER; $2 day. 201 State-st.

GENTLEMEN—TWO RUSSIAN, OF HIGH STANDing and education, to represent American company in Russia; salary $3,000 and expenses; applications in English and Russian. Address RUSSIA, Room 25 Times Bldg., New York.

MAN—WITH $500 CAN SECURE GOOD POSItion and interest in best paying business chance of lifetime; bears investigation. Address 12 Times Building.

MAN—YOUNG, TO APPOINT AGENTS AND take order for tailoring. H. M. MARKS & CO., 179 Franklin-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

LADY CLERK—WITH EXPERIENCE IN CANdy store; come well recommended. 885 North Clark-st.

SALESLADY — EXPERIENCED—FOR BOOK stock. E. MOHAN, 237 State-st.

SALESLADIES—SIX—FOR CANDY STORE; experienced in weighing; $1 day. 201 State-st.

Domestics.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—COLORED; REFerences; come immediately. 312, 21 Quincy-st.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; one who can sleep at home preferred. Apply Monday. 3709 Prairie-av.

HOUSEWORK—FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENeral housework; references; high wages. 326 N. State-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHERS—2 RAPID, WITH NOTES, Remington, $15. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

Miscellaneous.

CANVASSERS—LADIES — TO SELL LITTLE book, "Only a Pin," 5c; liberal commission. Room 311, 21 Quincy.

CHILDREN—TO SELL LITTLE BOOK, "ONLY a Pin." By A. N. American. Call J. S. CLINTON, 5458 Ridgewood-ct., Hyde Park.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

4553 WABASH-AV.—BALCOM FAMILY HOTEL—large front rooms with board for two, $10; single $6; $1 per day.

270 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BACHELOR boarding-house; moderate rates; references.

1611 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS AND BOARD; references exchanged.

North Side.

372 E. OHIO-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARDING; elegant rooms; $4 up; walking distance.

Hotels.

HOTEL HAYES, 64TH AND LEXINGTON-AV., 1 block from Lexington-av. Station Alley L and cable, close by Woodlawn Depot I. C. R. R.—Rooms single or en suite; steam heat, gas, bath; $7 a week; board $3.50. JOHN HAYES.

Miscellaneous.

PERSONS DESIRING ROOMS OR BOARD PLEASE call 1524 Masonic Temple; no expense.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FURNISHED ROOM AND BOARD BY young couple with baby [3] three months old; prefer Hyde Park, near I. C. trains; $10 per week; will take small room. Address Z 608, Tribune.

BOARD — ALL PERSONS HAVING FAMILY hotels or respectable private homes with rooms for rent kindly call at 1524 Masonic Temple.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1224 Michigan-blvd., elegant front rooms, with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

TO RENT—ROOMS—HOTEL "RAINIER," COTtage Grove-av. and 33d-st.; single or en suite; American and European; strictly first-class in every respect; reasonable rates; call and examine. TOBIN BROS., Mgrs., Office 55 33d-st.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN DEsires a room, North Side, within walking distance; must state terms. Address Z 610, Tribune.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

North Side.

TO RENT—BY OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 36 Clark-st.
51 St. Clair-st., 9 rooms.
384 Ontario-st., 12 rooms, steam heat.
58 St. Clair-st., 9 rooms.
28 Lincoln-av., steam heat, furnished.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS AND BATH, $25; 5-ROOM cor. and bath, $30; 4 rooms and bath, $20; steam, hot water, strictly modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—FLATS IN BUILDING COR. LINCOLN-av. and Wisconsin-st.; 7 rooms, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 36 Clark-st.

TO RENT—8-ROOM APARTMENT IN THE Walton, steam heat, hot water, natural gas range, newly decorated, elevator, cor. N. Clark and Locust-sts. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 36 Clark-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS AT 1000 N. Halsted-st.; low rent. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city; send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FINE NEW STORES IN THE Newton, 39th-st. and Calumet-av.; best location for high-class drug store on South Side. See janitor on premises, or JOHN G. ROGERS & CO., Agents, 508 Chamber of Commerce. Tel. 1650 Main.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—LARGE OFFICE WITH PRIVATE room; very cheap; use of telephone. Inquire Room 4, No. 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT PRIVATE OFFICE, REception room, and vault; partly furnished if desired; $28. 402 New York Life Building.

TO RENT—CHEAP—CHOICE OFFICES; SPACE to suit; suitable manufacturers' agts. and others; elevator; steam heat. 171 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN OVER 20 BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING, storage, or salesrooms in the business districts. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—MANUFACTURING FLOORS, WITH power, on Pacific-av., between Harrison and Polk; 30,000 ft. at low price. Inquire of LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 281 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 7-STORY MILL CONstructed building, 38,000 feet floor space, elevator service, and steam heat with or without power. CHATHOOP BROS., 79 S. Jefferson-st. Tel. M. 4183.

TO RENT—STORES AND BUILDINGS OF ALL kinds. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

3,000,000 FEET NEW, DRY LUMBER FROM REceiver's sale, cheap. WESTERN WRECKING AND LUMBER CO., s. w. cor. Halsted and Division sts. Tel. N. 1067.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED SILVER SKYE; 8 months; male. Address Z [illegible], Tribune office.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD, watches. J. M. REEDY & CO., 503 Columbus Bg.

ACCOUNTANTS.

C. W. HAWLEY, 507 MONADNOCK BLDG. Tel. Har. [illegible]; res. Corn Exchange Bank.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RENT MONEY PAYS FOR THEM—$1,000 to $2,500 houses built to order on a few choice suburban lots that I own; $50 first payment; investigation solicited. Contractor and Builder, Postoffice Box 520.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WHY PAY RENT? WILL BUILD to suit purchaser; $20 per month cash payment; $200 and up. Address Z 414, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK AND RIVER FOREST houses and lots. THOS. H. GALE, 34 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WILL PAY SPOT CASH FOR A modern residence, east of Michigan-av., bet. 35th and 45th-sts., with 50 ft. of ground; not over $30,000. S. SCHALLMANN, 1119 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

WANTED—FEES, OR WILL BUY GROUND AND lease back. GEO. COOK, Tremont House.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—4-STORY AND BASEMENT brick building [no incumbrance], covering entire lot, 25x100 ft., on Madison, near Halsted-st., for a South Side residence with 50 ft. of ground, not over $40,000. S. SCHALLMANN, 1119 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

I HAVE A NICE FARM 70 MILES FROM CHIcago of 160 acres would exchange for North Side suburban residence. A. BOYSEN, 172 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers, 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO., 701, 100 Washington-st.

A LARGE FUND TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO suit on Chicago real estate at low rates. Prompt attention. Building loans made. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., Main Floor, 125 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

WESTERN STATE BANK, SUCCESSOR TO Peterson & Bay, bankers, s. w. cor. La Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION—A LARGE amount to loan at 6 per cent; also 5 and 5½ per cent money; building loans at current rates. Chicago property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

ADDRESS LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., DEARborn and Adams-sts., if you wish to make a loan at lowest market rates on improved Chicago property. C. C. WHITACRE, Mgr. Mtge. Loan Dept.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, PAYable in 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10 years or payable in monthly, quarterly, or yearly installments. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 36 Clark-st.

$25 TO $500 LOANED ON VACANT LOTS; money loaned on first and second mortgages. H. DELANY & CO., R. 80, 81, 82, 15 Dearborn-st.

ARE PREPARED TO LOAN 60 PER CENT value of property on first and second mortgages. HAYS & WALKER, 903 New Stock Exchange.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL estate at lowest rates; also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IMproved real estate. STANLEY, BROPHY & CO., 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 5, 5½, 6, and 7 per cent.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, and 6 per cent; privilege of prepayment. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates. KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON CHICAGO IMproved real estate. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago, Evanston, and suburbs, 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. G. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNT—TERMS VERY EASY. ADdress "C," 383 Ontario-st.

C. H. MARSHALL & CO., SECURITY BLDG., 188 Madison—Real estate loans; nominal com'sion.

FINANCIAL.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I loan on easy terms on furniture, pianos, without removal, on warehouse receipts, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly without publicity. Loans also made to store clerks on plain note. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 901 Title and Trust Bldg., 100 Washington-st.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19. Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates; loans can be paid at any time. If you need a loan please call on us. CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19, OR 185 WEST MADISON-ST., ROOM 205. Office at 175 Dearborn open evenings till 9 o'clock.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN. 351 63D-ST., CORNER OF YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. (ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK), SOUTH CHICAGO. Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons etc., without removal.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal; on warehouse receipts, collaterals, etc.; I loan my own money quietly and quickly. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

INVESTIGATE—$5,000—PARTNER WANTED in a thoroughly substantial manufacturing business, well established and advertised. If you mean business address A. G. HOLLOWELL, 146 State-st.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT AND MONEY loaned upon any available collateral or approved names. D. H. TOLMAN, R. 802, 134 Monroe-st.

COMMERCIAL PAPER— LOANS ON WAREhouse receipts and approved security. We have our own warehouse for storage, with or without loans. C. H. MARSHALL & CO., Security Bldg.

MONEY LOANED ON SECURED NOTES, mortgages, accepted notes, warrants, and other good securities. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 9.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and jewelry. RICHTER & FOSTER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 208, formerly 344 State-st.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED. Highest value. Loans on same. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 617, cor. Monroe.

LOANS ON LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES, OLD line companies. A. F. STREICH, 314, 171 La Salle.

PRIVATE PARTY LOANS ON CHATTEL mortgage or good security. J F 99, Tribune.

STORAGE.

PALACE STORAGE WAREHOUSE, LAKE-AV. and 42d-st., has 400 iron rooms; walls and ceilings medicated; absolutely moth and bug proof; cement floors; lowest insurance; storage rates low; moving, packing, shipping; special piano room; buggies, $1; bicycles, 50c per mo. Tel. Oak. 330.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, well ventilated; storage taken very low; private compartments; packing, shipping, expressing. 80, 82, 84 E. 12th-st. Tel. 732 Harrison.

GEORGE PARRY, 350 AND 352 WABASH-AV., 156 W. Monroe-st., storage, removal, and packing of fine furniture, pianos, etc. Est. 20 years.

CLOTHING.

CASH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES OR OTHER merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 122 Market-st.

A. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLOOR, PAYS the highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK SAFE, MODERN, ALMOST NEW, cheap; also second-hand fireproof safe. Call or write. 207 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 55 Dearborn-st.

ROOFING.

FORD'S A B C ROOFING WILL LAST 50 YEARS on any building. Old gravel roofs repaired. The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington-st.

GRAVEL ROOFING. ALL KINDS. ROOFS REpaired; estimates free. F. M. PEASE, 355 Dearborn.

GRAVEL ROOFS REPAIRED PROMPTLY; CITY or country. Atlas Roofing Co., 651 W. Madison-st.

PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

U. S. COIN AND STAMP EX., 1130 MASONIC Temple. Most complete stock in the city. Collections wanted. 30-page coin catalogue 12 cents.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, ETC.

OLD BILLIARD TABLES BOUGHT AND sold; notify undersigned when and where to call. Address J N [illegible], Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—Auditorium, Chicago. Branches in the principal cities of America and Europe. Trial lesson free. $12 a term. FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, ITALIAN.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WINTER HORSES AT SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. GROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. Tel. 913 W.

HORSES WINTERED, STABLED, GRAINED, $1.50 week. RHODES, 93 Washington-st., R. 2.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

WANTED—AN IDEA—WRITE JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attys., Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offered to inventors.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV., HIGH-CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone West 206.

BOOKS, MAPS, ETC.

BOOKS FOR SALE—STANDARD DICTIONARY, Beautiful ½ mor. gilt, new, very fine. R. 613, 160 Dearborn-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. RAPHAEL, MEDIUM—FREE 25 AND 50c; trance [illegible]. 402 Washington-blvd.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHASE BROTHERS' PIANO COMPANY—
Makers of Pianos. (Established thirty years.)
Wabash-av. and Congress-st., opposite Auditorium.

NEW PIANOS.
PRICES:
A GOOD PIANO ... $200.
A BETTER PIANO ... $250 TO $350
THE BEST THAT CAN BE MADE ... $400 TO $600
TIME PAYMENTS.
$10 to $50 cash payment.
$5 to $10 per month.
Every piano fully warranted.
For further information call and inspect pianos at salesrooms.
OPEN EVENINGS.
WABASH-AV. AND CONGRESS-ST. Opposite Auditorium.

ESTABLISHED IN 1873.
Adam Schaaf pianos are fine pianos.
Adam Schaaf pianos are perfect in touch.
Adam Schaaf pianos are unsurpassed in tone.
Adam Schaaf pianos are beautiful in design.
Adam Schaaf pianos are made to last a lifetime.
Adam Schaaf pianos are sold at the right price.
Adam Schaaf pianos are sold on easy terms.
Adam Schaaf pianos can be hired with the privilege of purchasing.
Adam Schaaf pianos are made in Chicago in our own factory.
Adam Schaaf pianos are guaranteed against any imperfections.
Adam Schaaf's warranty is good, and we refer to any bank or business house in the country for references.
Adam Schaaf pianos were awarded medal and diploma by the jury at the World's Columbian Exposition.
Adam Schaaf pianos—Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine.
Adam Schaaf pianos. Open evenings until Christmas.
ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

SPECIAL SALE OF PIANOS AND ORGANS.
UNTIL XMAS ONLY.
In this stock will be found a variety of instruments of various well-known makers. An immediate inspection is suggested to those desiring RELIABLE INSTRUMENTS AT GENUINE BARGAINS.
NOTE THESE EXCEPTIONAL PRICES.
Used reed organs, $10 to $25; $3 cash, $2 per mo.
Organs, good as new, $33 to $40; $5 cash, $3 per mo.
Good sq. pianos, $15 to $75; $5 cash, $3 per mo.
Used up. pianos, $60 to $135; $7 cash, $4 per mo.
New up. pianos, $165 to $200; $8 cash, $5 per mo.
Good up. pianos $200 to $255; $10 cash, $7 mo.
Fine up. pianos, $300 to $450; $25 cash, $10 mo.
Used grand pianos, various makes, $200 to $350.
All used instruments bought at this sale are returnable within two years at full purchase price toward any new piano in our stock of higher price.
ALL INSTRUMENTS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES AND SOLD ABSOLUTELY ON THE ONE-PRICE PLAN.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.
Open evenings until Christmas.

LYON & HEALY'S DECEMBER BULLETIN.
Despite stormy weather, the holiday rush, and other matters, we still keep our exceptionally fine line of bargains in second-hand uprights to the fore. Our stock embraces practically all the leading pianos made in this country, such as the Knabe, Fischer, Vose, Steinway, Schomacker, Miller, Emerson, Weber, Blasius, Pease, Hallet Davis & Co., Washburn, Jewett, etc. We show good UPRIGHTS from $125 upwards, SQUARES from $50 upwards, and GRANDS from $200 upwards. In new pianos we are offering the KNABE, FISCHER, HAZELTON, BLASIUS, KRAKAUER, JEWETT, LUDWIG, and others, in plain and fancy wood cases, and on terms to suit everybody.
We repair, tune, move, regulate, polish, store, and rent pianos at very moderate rates.
LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-sts., "Everything Known in Music." Open evenings till Christmas.

DO YOU BELIEVE THE OLD TRUISM—"The Best Is the Cheapest"?
For FIFTY-SIX YEARS the popularity of the HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS
HALLETT & DAVIS PIANOS
HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS
Have furnished substantial proof of it.
EXPERIENCE has shown they last a LIFETIME.
As sold by the makers they cost but little more than ordinary pianos.
Terms arranged to suit buyers of all classes.
LOW-PRICED PIANOS of various reliable makers in great variety.
Second hand instruments that have been rented and taken in exchange.
PIANOS FROM $40 UPWARD.
ORGANS FROM $20 UPWARD.
Renting, tuning, repairing, moving, etc.
For the benefit of Christmas shoppers we will keep open store during the evenings from the 1st to the 24th of December.
HALLET & DAVIS CO., 229-241 Wabash-av., corner Jackson-st.

THE MASON & HAMLIN PIANO is the only piano made that contains the "screw stringer" system of fastening the wires. It does not require one-fourth as much tuning as other pianos, and has no equal for durability.
Catalogues mailed free to any address.
We have a large stock of slightly used and shopworn pianos and organs that we must close out.
Good upright pianos from $100 up. Organs $15 to $40. They are all in good condition and genuine bargains.
Terms to suit the purchaser.
Write or call for particulars.
MASON & HAMLIN CO., 250 and 252 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.
JAMES E. M. GILL, Manager.

LYON, POTTER & CO.— STEINWAY HALL, 17 Van Buren-st.
—HOLIDAY SALE—
of slightly used and practically new PIANOS, including the following makes: WEBER, KNABE, HAZLETON, DECKER BROS., CHICKERING, HALLET & DAVIS, FISCHER, VOSE & SONS, BEHNING, KURTZMAN, LYON, WEBSTER, GRAHAM, LESTER, MARSHALL & WENDELL, ETC., ETC.
These pianos must be sold regardless of price. Don't fail to call if you are looking for a bargain.
LYON, POTTER & CO., 17 Van Buren-st.
General agents for STEINWAY, A. B. Chase, Briggs, Vose & Sons, Sterling, and Huntington PIANOS.

500 PIANOS
To be closed out during the months of November and December. New pianos—Former prices $400 to $575; prices now $275 to $350. Also a line of pianos $200. Terms $5 to $10 per month. Any responsible person can have a piano. Every piano fully warranted. A large line of new style Chase Brothers and Hackley pianos for sale at correspondingly low prices.
CHASE BROTHERS PIANO COMPANY. [Established 30 years.] Wabash-av. and Congress-st., Auditorium.

THREE DAYS MORE—
$149 buys a Chickering upright.
$125 buys a Knabe piano.
$75 choice of three light wood cases.
$260 buys a Steinway upright (almost new).
$125 buys a fine mahogany up.
$85 choice of two good uprights
The above are the greatest bargains ever offered. Small monthly payments if desired. Open evenings until Christmas.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

THE HAINES BROS. PIANOS ARE WORLD REnowned for their ARTISTIC qualities and EXTREME DURABILITY. ESTABLISHED IN 1851 and STILL IN THE LEAD. Two of our finest uprights, cases slightly damaged in shipping, at a great reduction in price; also bargains in second-hand uprights; all makes; $50, $75, $100, $125, $150 buys a GOOD instrument; payments if desired. Open evenings until Christmas.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

DO YOU WANT A FINE NEW PIANO AT A REAsonable price? Our factory, 398 and 400 West Monroe-st., is open to any person interested to see our work in process. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

IN MANY THOUSANDS OF CULTURED American homes WHEELOCK PIANOS ARE daily a constant source of pleasure and entertainment to young and old. In the WHEELOCK PIANO, as in no other, the happy medium of superior merit and extremely moderate price is always maintained without sacrificing quality. TERMS EASY. Manufacturers' Piano Co., 258-260 Wabash-av.

17 CENTS A DAY.
$1.20 A WEEK.
$5 A MONTH.
Will buy a piano at
CHASE BROS.'
"Big Piano Store,"
Corner Wabash-av. and Congress-st.
(Opposite Auditorium.)

100 UPRIGHT PIANOS TO BE CLOSED OUT, cash or payments; Knabe, Wegman, Haines, Braumiller, Krell, Kranich & Bach, Bryant, and others; $125, $135, $145, $150, and up; $5, $6, and $7 per month; rent $3 and $4. J. A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash, one short stairs up. Open evenings Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

DAMAGED BY FIRE—
Our whole stock of fine pianos slightly damaged by fire last Sunday night at 173 Wabash-av., now across the street at 160 Wabash-av., for sale at a big reduction. Call and see.
MEYER & WEBER, 160 Wabash-av.

$30 BUYS
AN ALMOST NEW KNABE PARLOR GRAND piano. Payments if desired. Open evenings until Christmas.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

THE FINEST CHRISTMAS PRESENT EVER seen; left on sale with us a new 3-pedal mahogany upright piano, stool and cover $125 cash; open evenings until Christmas. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT PIANO, $175; $6 MONTHly; Steinway; bargain. WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

BARGAIN—YOUR OWN PRICE—ELEGANT upright piano; best make, slightly used. 373 East Ohio.

EXCELLENT UPRIGHT PIANO, FINE CONDItion, $140; $6 monthly; Knabe bargain. WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

$125 BUYS A WEBER PIANO, FULL SIZE, STOOL and cover. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

SOMMER PIANOS. SOMMER PIANOS. THE THOMPSON MUSIC CO., 261 Wabash-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

YOU SHOULD NOT CARE OF WHOM YOU BUY your piano, so long as you can get the piano you want at the right prices and terms, with the manufacturer's unlimited guaranty. We have the goods and guarantee you perfect satisfaction or refund the money. Further, we defy any dealer to meet our prices on the same grade of goods. This sale will last for short time only. Leave orders now for holiday delivery. First-class repairing, tuning, and polishing done promptly. Leave orders by telephone. RINTELMAN PIANO CO., 165 Wabash-av., tel. main 1774. 565 N. Clark-st., tel. north 816.

$200 BUYS A SOHMER UPRIGHT PIANO. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A RARE BARGAIN FOR HOTELS, restaurants, etc., at one-fourth original cost: 1 baker's portable oven, 8x8; 1 refrigerator, 9x6, complete with meat hooks, drawers, boxes, etc., good as new; 1 set kitchen ranges, 24 feet long, 6 holes, with roaster and baker; 3 large boilers, steamers, dishwashers, meat rack, etc., to be used with coal or gas, complete for hotel or restaurant; 1 hot water heater, nearly new; 9 w. c. traps, with water tanks and sinks; 3 urinals, 2 wash basins. Above goods are at Renfost Building, corner 52d-st. and Cottage Grove-av. Inquire of J. H. HERRAN, at building, or JOHN G. ROGERS & CO., 508 Chamber of Commerce Building, Chicago.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE AND CARPET stock or entire furniture and effects of hotels and private residences. T. P. WALLS, 331 W. Madison.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

BARGAIN—LEASE AND FURNITURE 9-ROOM house; rooms full; walking distance, North Side. 400, 40 E. Randolph-st.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. B. HOWARD, SKILLFUL TREATMENT OF all female complaints by improved methods that are always effectual. 3118 Wabash-av., elevated or State-st. cars to 31st-st.

CHICAGO'S SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIANS ARE Dr. Hathaway & Co., 70 Dearborn-st.; diseases peculiar to men and women; letters answered.

DRS. BIGELOW, LAKESIDE BUILDING, S. W. corner Adams and Clark-sts. Chronic and nervous diseases, both sexes. Established 1880.

DR. SWARZ, 1007 MASONIC TEMPLE, SKILLFUL treatment of all female complaints; room and nursing if desired; consultation free.

211 STATE-ST., ROOM 20, MRS. DR. BROWN—Skillful treatment of all female complaints by improved method.

DR. CARROLL, LEADING AND ONLY EXPERT specialist in city treating special blood, skin, and nervous diseases; advice free; medicine $1. 181 State.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXCEPTIONAL CHANCE FOR A MAN with good character who can put $50,000 into a firm; good opportunity for a father to get his son in business; references given and references required. Address J N 48, Tribune office.

HOW $20 MADE $500 IN 20 DAYS—Write for our book, How Fortunes Are Made. NEWTON BENNINGTON & CO., 47 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—PATENT RIGHTS ON FOUNTAIN toothbrush; rare opportunity for investment; an article of universal use; profits large. Address PATENT, P.-O. Box 1502, Philadelphia.

SPECIALTY SALESMAN OF 6 YEARS' EXPErience wants good line for Southern or Western trade; city reference. Address X 659, Tribune.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

WINTER CRUISES TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THE ORIENT—The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S. S. Fuerst Bismarck will leave New York Jan. 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria [for Cairo and the pyramids], Jaffa [for Jerusalem], Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration, about 10 weeks.
ALSO WINTER CRUISE TO THE WEST INDIES AND THE SPANISH MAIN.
The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S. S. Columbia will leave New York Jan. 25, 1896, for Port au Prince [Hayti], Mayaguez [Porto Rico], St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra [for Caracas, Venezuela], and Puerto Cabello, Kingston [Jamaica], Havana [Key West, Old Point Comfort], New York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner [about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. Liner] with all its comforts is offered on this route. For particulars apply to
THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 125 LA SALLE-ST., CHICAGO.

AMERICAN LINE—NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Every Wednesday at 11 a. m.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
Paris ... Dec. 25 | St. Paul ... Jan. 8
St. Louis ... Jan. 1 | Paris ... Jan. 15
Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconveniences and exposure of transfer by tender.
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Every Saturday.
Waesland ... Dec. 28 | Rhynland ... Jan. 11
RED STAR LINE—NEW YORK TO ANTWERP. Every Wednesday.
Friesland ... Dec. 25 | Berlin ... Jan. 8
Southwark ... Jan. 1 | Westernland ... Jan. 15
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, 32 Clark-st., Chicago.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
"HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE." | NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Fulda ... Jan. 4, 10 am | †Kaiser W. II, Ja. 22, 11am
**Normannia, Jan. 8, 11am | †F. Bism'rck, Ja. 28, 11am
†Werra ... Jan. 18, 10 am | †Fulda ... Feb. 12, 10 am
**NORMANNIA, Jan. 8, goes through to Alexandria.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y., 125 La Salle-st., Chicago. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agt., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. Claussenius & Co., 80 Fifth-av.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE—Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 horse-power, positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
"UMBRIA" and "ETRURIA."
520 feet long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers. Saturday sailings.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN, 5 DS. 7 HRS. 23 MIN.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for SAFETY, COMFORT, and SPEED (having never lost a passenger during the 54 years of its existence) requires no comment.
F. G. Whiting, Mgr., n. w. cor. Clark & Randolph.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet special train from alongside dock in Havre to Paris in four hours.
MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENTAL CRUISE.
The grand cruise of last year per fast express steamer La Touraine will be repeated Feb. 4, 1896. Number of passengers positively limited.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI, General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN. FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. Cabin, $60 and upwards, according to location. II. Cabin, $45 and $50. Round trip, $85 and $100.
Havel, Tu., Dec. 31, 10 am | Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 am
Saale, Tu., Jan. 7, 10 am | Spree, Tu., Feb. 11, 10 am
Ems, Tu., Jan. 14, 10 am | Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 am
Aller, Tu., Jan. 21, 10 am | Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10am
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE—Twin screw express line from New York to PLYMOUTH (LONDON), CHERBOURG (PARIS) and HAMBURG, returning from Hamburg via Southampton (London) and Cherbourg (Paris).
Columbia, Mar. 5, 7 am | F. Bismarck, Ap. 9, 11 am
Norm'nia, Mar. 26, 11am | A. Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 am
I. CAB., $60 & UPWARDS. II. CAB., $45 & $[illegible].
Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (4¾ hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6¼ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.; 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE—U. S. AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. Sailing from New York Wednesdays as follows: No sailing the 25th of December, 1895.
1896.
Britannic, 8 Jan., 10 am | Germanic, 22 Jan., 10 am
Majestic, 15 Jan., 10 am | Teutonic, 29 Jan., 10 am
For rates of passage, inspection of plans, and any further information apply to company's offices.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, G. Agt., 29 B'way, N. Y.
N. ANDERSON, G'l W'n Ag't., 244 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.

JAPAN-CHINA PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO. OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO. Steamers leave San Francisco:
CHINA ... December 31st, 3 p. m.
PERU ... January 18th, 3 p. m.
COPTIC, via Honolulu ... January 28th, 3 p. m.
For freight, passenger, and general information apply at 191 or 230 S. Clark-st.

EGYPT AND PALESTINE TOURS, ALL EXpenses. S. S. Fulda, Feb. 12, 106 days, $800; S. S. Normannia, Feb. 19, 98 to 137 days, $850 to $1,125. WINTER RESORTS—Nassau, West Indies, South America, South Africa, Mexico, California, Algiers, Egypt, etc. Programs free. HENRY GAZE & SONS [Ltd.], 220 S. Clark-st. Tel. M. 3778.

COOK'S TOURS TO EGYPT, THE NILE, AND the Holy land—Personally conducted parties leave New York Jan. 8 and 22, Feb. 12, 19, and 29; rates $485 and upwards, including all expenses; programs free. Independent tickets to Europe, Bermuda, West Indies, Florida, etc. Winter cruises to the tropics. Send for Excursionist. THOS. COOK & SON, 234 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park stations. Tickets at City office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans Lim. & Memphis	* 3:10 pm	*12:30 pm
Atlanta, Ga., & Jacksonv., Fla.	* 3:10 pm	*12:30 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
Cairo, St. Louis Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield & Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:55 pm
Bloomington Passenger	† 3:10 pm	†12:30 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman & Kankakee	* 4:35 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C. & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:30 pm	*10:05 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	‡11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	† 3:00 pm	*10:20 am
Rockford and Dubuque	† 4:30 pm	† 1:10 pm
Rockford & Freeport Ex.	† 7:50 am	...
Dubuque & Rockford Ex.	...	† 7:20 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO & ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal Street, between Madison and Adams Streets. Ticket office, 101 Adams Street.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† [illegible] pm	[illegible]
K. City, Denver & California	* [illegible] pm	[illegible]
Kan. City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	[illegible]
St. Louis & California Lim.	*11:00 am	[illegible]
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	[illegible]
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	[illegible]
Sp'gfld. & St. Louis Day Local	* 9:00 am	[illegible]
Peoria Limited	†11:00 am	[illegible]
Peoria Fast Mail	* 9:00 pm	[illegible]
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accomm'n	* [illegible] pm	[illegible]
Bloomington Accommodat'n	† [illegible] am	[illegible]

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st., Oakley-av. Station, and depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland, Sioux City, Des Moines, C. Rapids	* 4:30 pm * 6:00 pm *10:30 pm	* 9:45 am * 7:45 am * 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	* 7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	†12:25 pm	† 2:30 pm
St. Paul, Min'apolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madison, La Crosse, Winona	† 9:15 am *10:30 pm	b 8:00 am * 9:45 am
Iowa and the Dakotas	† 4:30 pm	c 7:45 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am * 5:00 pm	† 6:15 pm * 1:15 am
Green Bay and Menominee	† 3:00 pm	† 4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer	† 5:00 am	c 7:00 am
Ironwood, and Rhinelander	* 5:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee	a 3:00 am	† 8:00 pm
Marquette & Lake Superior	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am

Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a. m., e4 a. m., †7 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., †8:00 p. m., *10:30 p. m. Ar. *7:30 a. m., *9:20 a. m., †10:15 a. m., †11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:30 p. m.
Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7:15 a. m., e8 a. m., †10:30 a. m., †4:15 p. m., e6:45 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Ar. *10:30 a. m., †11:45 p. m., †5:30 p. m., e9:05 p. m., †11:10 p. m.
Rockford—Lv. †3 a. m., †6:15 a. m., †6:30 p. m. Ar. *8:00 a. m., †11:00 a. m., †9:45 p. m.
*Daily. †Ex. Sun. eSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee. bDaily from Winona.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY. Passenger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts., Marquette Building.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	c 7:45 pm
Ill., Ia., & Peoria Express	* 5:00 am	* 1:50 pm
Minn'p'lis, St. P., & S. Falls	* 2:25 pm	*12:10 pm
Peoria, La Salle, & Joliet	* 3:30 pm	* 1:50 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	*10:10 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:30 am
St. J., Leavenworth, K. City, Colorado & Texas Ex.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:25 am
Fast Flyer, C. Bluffs & Omaha	* 5:45 pm	* 1:50 pm
Big Five to Denver, Colorado Spgs., Pueblo, via Omaha & Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha, St. Paul & Denver	*10:10 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, R. Island & Dav'np'rt	*11:30 pm	...
Kansas City, St. Jo., Oskaloosa & Texas	*11:30 pm	c 7:19 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. cEx. Monday. a Returns Daily as local from D. Moines. Fast Flyer for Omaha daily at 5:45 pm, with Through Sleeper and Chair Car. Connects at Missouri River with Union Pacific Fast Flyer.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	[illegible]
Milwaukee	† 8:30 am	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Madison & West	†11:30 am	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids—Dubuque	† 1:30 pm	[illegible]
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	[illegible]
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	[illegible]
Milwaukee—Portage	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	[illegible]
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Milwauk—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 8:00 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City	*10:25 pm	* 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	*10:25 pm	* 7:15 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	*10:25 pm	* 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. cEx. Mon. eSun. only.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. & Q. RAILROAD—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:05 pm
Local points, Illinois & Iowa	†11:30 am	† 2:05 pm
All points in Texas	† 1:00 pm	* 2:15 pm
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
K. City, St. Jo, Leavenworth	* 5:30 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Neb points	* 5:30 pm	* 8:30 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:00 am
K. City, St. Jo, Leavenworth	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Omaha, Lincoln, and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 8:30 am
Bl. Hills, Montana, Portland	*10:30 pm	* 8:30 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	*11:30 pm	†10:30 am

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2389 Main.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kansas City, St. Jo, Des Moines, Marsh'town	† 5:15 am * 6:30 pm *11:00 pm	†10:00 pm * 9:10 am * 9:10 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	† 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

St. Charles, Sycamore, De Kalb—Lv. †6:15 a. m., *9:40 a. m., †11 a. m., †3:35 p. m., *4 p. m., *11:40 p. m. Ar. †7:30 a. m., *9:10 a. m., †10:35 a. m., *5:05 p. m., †10 p. m.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—SANTA FE ROUTE. Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison	† 8:40 am	† 6:40 pm
Joliet, Streator, & Peoria	†12:30 pm	† 3:40 pm
Joliet and Streator	† 4:15 pm	† 9:40 am
Kan. City, Colo. & Tex. Ex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:00 am
California Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 9:00 am
California & Mexico Ex.	*10:00 pm	* 3:50 pm
Kansas City Fast Ex.	*10:00 pm	* 3:50 pm
Joliet Accommodation	†11:22 pm	† 8:42 am

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 201 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. L., Peoria & Texas Lim.	*11:05 am	* 3:30 pm
Kansas City & Peoria Ex.	* 3:20 pm	*12:35 pm
St. L. & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Detroit, N. Falls & N. Y. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 9:45 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	† 9:05 am	† 5:20 pm
Chicago & St. Louis Local	* 8:10 am	* 6:35 pm
Toronto, Mont'l & Can Ex.	* 3:00 pm	†10:50 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indiana, Mineral Springs & Brazil	†12:50 m	† 5:40 pm
Terre Haute & Evansville Ex.	† 8:00 am	† 5:40 pm
Chicago & Danville	† 5:10 pm	†10:30 am
Chicago & Nashville Limited	* 6:35 pm	* 7:52 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	* 6:55 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and Louisville	9:00 am	6:30 pm
Washington Express	12:00 m	1:30 am
Lafayette and Indianapolis	9:00 am	2:10 pm
Cincinnati and Louisville	8:30 pm	7:50 am

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.—Through trains to Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey. City ticket office, 119 Adams-st.

Station 12th-st., Lake-Front.	Leave.	Arrive.
Week days, through coaches	7:30 am	2:35 pm
Week days, parlor car	5:00 pm	6:30 pm
Daily, sleeper	11:45 pm	6:40 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL — CITY OFFICE, 204 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.

*Da. †Ex-Sun. cEx-Sat. ‡Ex-Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and West	* 6:05 pm *11:00 pm	* 9:45 am * 8:30 am
Ashland, Duluth Iron towns	* 6:05 pm	* 9:45 am
Ashland and Iron towns	c11:00 pm	‡ 8:30 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	† 8:00 am	† 1:45 pm
Waukesha Passenger	* 3:45 pm	†10:45 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 7:20 am	[illegible]
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:30 am	[illegible]
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:30 am	[illegible]
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	[illegible]
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	[illegible]
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	[illegible]
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	[illegible]
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	* 6:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	[illegible]
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	[illegible]
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	* 6:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:35 pm	* 6:00 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. R.'s—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., and Station, 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. Nov. 24, 1895.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† [illegible] pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* [illegible] pm
North Shore Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:[illegible] am
Detroit & Bay Cy. Night Ex.	* [illegible] pm	* 7:10 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:[illegible] am

Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. Ry. leave †7:20 a. m., †5 p. m., *11:45 p. m.; arrive, *6:40 a. m., †12:55 p. m., †6:50 p. m.
Grand Rapids trains via G. R. & I. R. R. leave †6:50 a. m., †5:00 p. m., *11:30 p. m.; arrive, *7:15 a. m., †10:05 p. m.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City Office, 193 Clark-st.

No extra fares are charged on the B. & O. limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:45 pm
New York & Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	* 9:00 pm
New York, Washington and Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:00 pm	*11:00 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:25 pm	† 9:30 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex.	* 7:10 pm	* 7:40 am
Night Express	*11:25 pm	* 2:10 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Ry., N. Y. C. and H. R., and B. and A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block south of Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City Ticket Office 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limited Fast Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Central Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

*Daily. †Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jamestown & Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Judson Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus & Norfolk, Va.	[illegible]	[illegible]

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALbany and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville and [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. Viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Cleveland Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Tel. Main 389.

ALL READY FOR ST. NICK

PLANS TO GIVE WHITE HOUSE CHILDREN A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

Big Cedar Will Be Posted in the Library for the Special Benefit of Esther and Ruth Cleveland—How the Day Will Be Observed by the Cabinet Families at the Capital—Many Children Who Will Be Cared For—Foreign Representatives in Line.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 22.[—Special.]—Christmas will be celebrated at the White House by the two little Cleveland children, Ruth and Esther, one being 4 and the other 2 years of age. It has been the custom at the Executive Mansion for some years past to have a tree on Christmas and it will now be no exception to the rule. A big cedar will be posted in the library and covered with toys for the babies, and the little Thurber children will be amongst those invited. It is the usual thing with Mrs. Cleveland to give all of the servants and attachés of the White House a present on this occasion, and as she has been busy all week shopping in the morning it is expected she will follow her usual custom. For days many packages have arrived by express, and the little ones receive many gifts from absent friends.

At the home of the Secretary of the Treasury Mrs. Carlisle has gathered about her the grandchildren from Chicago, and the time will be a happy one with three little ones in the house. They will hang up their stockings, but otherwise the time will be quiet. Mrs. Carlisle and the Secretary will pass the day in the center of the home circle.

Three Daughters at Lamont's.

Mrs. Lamont has three little daughters to whom this will be a merry season, and the holiday at the home of the Secretary of War will be most happy. There will be gifts and a family gathering about the table, and there may be a few intimate friends to take a sociable dinner.

Secretary Morton will not leave town but will pass the day at his apartment in the flat which he and his sister now occupy. He does not expect any of his children, who are living in the West, to visit him.

Secretary Herbert will have a happy gathering of all his children, Miss Lelia Herbert having reached home on Friday afternoon from her long trip abroad, and the son, young Hilary, being back from his boarding school down in Virginia. Then there are the two little grandchildren, sons of young Mrs. Micou, who keeps house for her distinguished father. With the two babies in the house, and both of them boys, there will be the usual amount of horns, drums, and such like noises.

If the little girl is much better, there will be some fun at Secretary Hoke Smith's, for there is a big boy there, Marion, and three girls, all younger. The little Smiths all hang up their stockings and have a delightful time generally on Christmas.

It is expected the family of the Attorney-General will spend the time at their new home, but there are no young children to make it a juvenile celebration. One of the Misses Harmon is a grown young lady, and the other a girl of about 16, still at school.

The two Wilson girls will make the home of the Postmaster-General a bright one during the holidays, and the boys, who are in business, may come to pass their time with their parents, thus completing the family circle.

Will Lay Aside War Thoughts.

It is expected the family of Secretary Olney will all be in their Washington home during the holidays, and as there is the small grandson to make the house bright the Secretary of State may have to forget his troubles with Great Britain and go to playing the part of Santa Claus.

At the British Legation the day will be spent quietly and no entertainments are booked to be given during the season.

The family of the French Ambassador, M. Patenotre, will pass the feast in their country place, Clifton, which is near town, and as there is a new baby in the family the day will be most happily spent.

The household of the Minister from Brazil will all be at home on that occasion, and the children of the Minister from Spain will hang up their tiny stockings, as they do in the old country.

The German Ambassador's two little girls will have a gay time with toys, and so will the children of the rest of the Ministers of the diplomatic corps, excepting those from China, for the Minister from the Celestial Empire does not celebrate the occasion.

Mrs. General Sheridan will give a reception Christmas day in the afternoon, and her daughter, Miss Mary, will assist her mother in her social duties.

Christmas eve Mrs. L. Z. Leiter will give a large ball in Dupont circle and all of fashionable society will be present. The Leiter mansion is probably the finest in town, and the entertainment will be among the handsomest of the season.

Col. and Mrs. Fred Grant will spend the holidays at the home of Mrs. Gen. Grant.

WHAT WOMEN WOULD DO WITH $100

Answers to the Problem Propounded by "The Tribune."

What some women would do in the way of business with $100 is told herewith:

How to Organize a Magazine Club.

A woman of average intelligence would do well to start a magazine club with the $100. Let her get as many members as possible, agreeing to give them the reading of four magazines per month for the subscription price of two. In a small town she could personally deliver and exchange them. In a large one she could easily find some merchant glad to handle them for the trade it would bring to his store. The old periodicals could probably be sold to a bookbinder for a small sum to swell the profits. In this way the woman would double the capital invested and have all or nearly all of her time in which to earn a salary or care for her home and family if married. Or she might rent a small space in a store, keep a well selected stock of stationery, as well as the newest and most popular books. Club members coming for their magazines would become regular customers, and the thrifty woman would find her $100 bringing in a sure and comfortable income.

ENTERPRISE.

No. 300 East Chicago street, Coldwater, Mich.

Laundry for Fine Work Needed.

In the case of many of the answers to the query the writer seems to suppose the woman to be the fortunate possessor of a home and friends, upon whom she can depend for a patronage. If the woman were a stranger in the city with $100 and nothing else she could rent a cheap room, buy a cooking stove, wash boiler, tubs, wringer, and a few necessary articles of household furniture, invest a dollar in the best laundry soap and starch. Then she should advertise to do infants' wardrobes, fine flannels, laces, and so on. Fine laundering that cannot be sent to the common laundry or trusted to ordinary servants will command a good price. A good way to advertise would be to place a small showcase of laundried linens and flannels, with business card attached, in the Woman's Exchange rooms. The work is light and pleasant, and if a woman understands her business she can live comfortably and lay up money.

MISS ADA COX, Battle Creek, Mich.

Decoration of Leather Pays.

With my $100 I would start a school and teach platinum pencil art, spending $80 for five months for room and board, and $15 for leather and advertising purposes. A little box, holding $5 worth of tools, contains a bottle of benzoline, an alcohol lamp, a rubber tube and blower, with a platinum point. I would give lessons in wainscoting the walls and paneling the doors of rooms with handsome pyrographic designs; also desk, letter boxes, medicine cases, silver chests, tops for folding tea tables, and so on. I would buy a hide all dressed, dyed, and cut, and decorate it after being mounted, like a painter's canvas on a wooden frame. I would do tall screens and folding photograph frames, center-pieces for library reading tables, coverings for tabourets, window seats, library chairs, and lounges, in rich red, brown, or green leather, and engrave with a platinum point. I would charge 75 cents a lesson.

M. H——,
No. 223 Walnut street.

Attend the Annual Tax Sales.

"How can a woman best embark in business with $100?" Attend in person the annual tax sale of Cook County real estate for general taxes and special assessments and embark in the business of tax certificates. No woman investor has ever ventured this field of masculine enterprise, wherein she could readily and easily secure certificates at the legal sale of 25 per cent semi-annually for the ensuing two years. Those certificates for 1892-'93-'94 averaged about $300,000 yearly. One hundred dollars spent in this business by a woman, with annual increment thereto added and reinvested annually for five years, will amount to about $760, or for ten years $5,772, on the basis that the certificates are redeemed annually, which is the average redemption according to the estimates of veteran investors.

MRS. GEORGE W. MILLER, M. D.,
No. 6634 Honore street.

Aid Society for Working Girls.

With $100 I would start an aid society for the working girls by renting a flat for $25 per month and furnishing it as cheaply as possible on the installment plan. Twenty-five dollars would be required for the furniture, $10 for advertising purposes, $25 for another month's rent. I would employ a young girl to do the housework for $15 per month. Every day I would go to all the stores, offices, and factories to get working girls to join the aid society with membership fees $1.50 and society dues 50 cents per month. Meetings would be held once a month. Any member could draw $5 per week for six months in case of illness. With the aid of the business-men and society people a hospital could be built for the working girls.

Mrs. K. S.,
No. 110 Washburne avenue.

DAINTY DEVICE FOR A LACE YOKE.

Aids in Brightening Up a Dark or Old Gown and Costs Little.

A dainty device to brighten up a dark or an old gown is shown here. It is a yoke which may be made of lace, embroidery,

NO. 7,653—LACE YOKE.

batiste, or linen, and edged with lace in one of the many ways shown in the illustration.

A yoke of ecru lace with a collar of rose velvet had strips of fur over the shoulders, the ends of which were long enough to tuck under the belt, which was also of rose velvet.

A yoke of green velvet was edged with lace. The collar was of chene ribbon, the belt being of the same material.

A charming yoke for evening wear was of yellowish lace. A ruche of crushed roses formed the collar, and a bow of the same was set over the shoulders. Ruffles of white chiffon were added all around the edges of yoke.

A yoke of embroidered linen may be trimmed with a ruffle of ribbon five inches wide, in the style introduced by Paquin. The ribbon is put on across the front and back, the corners turned in square, and then gathered over the shoulders. Striped, plain, or chene ribbons are used.

This pattern costs 10 cents, and may be ordered from the pattern department of THE TRIBUNE. It is cut in three sizes, the pattern including a square and a pointed yoke. Less than a yard of twenty-one inch material is required, with three and one-half to four yards of lace, embroidery, or ribbon.

HUSBAND AND WIFE SHOT BY THUGS.

Wounds Received by Each Are Expected to Prove Fatal.

New Philadelphia, O., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—Two masked men appeared at the farmhouse of John Ziegler, six miles north of this place. On Mr. Ziegler's refusal to hand over his money one shot him, the bullet entering near the left temple and lodging below his right jaw.

Mrs. Ziegler grappled with the other man and was shot in the abdomen.

Henry Link, a neighbor, who came to the rescue was met by the burglars in the yard and told to hold up his hands. He fired two shots and the burglars fled. The wounds of Mr. and Mrs. Ziegler are regarded as fatal.

Two feet of pretty children's faces. Next Sunday's art supplement.

A Perfume Present Is the Sweetest Gift of All.

The Auditorium Pharmacy handle the latest productions of the leading perfumers of the world.

You are invited to call and inspect the goods incased in elegant boxes for Holiday Presents.

Auditorium Pharmacy,
Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

2 More Days Before Christmas.

To clear holiday stocks of all surplus Christmas goods we have made sharp reductions in prices on a great many lines... It is safe to say that desirable articles for Christmas Presents were never before purchasable at as low prices as those we shall quote today and tomorrow.

Great Clearing Sales and Special Bargains in

Handkerchiefs,	Stationery,	Lamps and Shades,	Silverware,
Gloves,	Traveling Bags,	Cut Glass,	Jardinieres,
Smoking Jackets,	Toilet Sets,	Dinner Sets,	Triple Mirrors,
Umbrellas,	Men's Slippers,	Screens,	Bric-a-Brac,
Aprons,	Ladies' Neckwear,	Easels,	Onyx Tables,
Toys,	Men's Furnishings,	Embroidered Linens,	Smoking Sets,
Dolls,	Mufflers,	Mantel Drapes,	Desk Furniture,
Games,	Leather Goods,	Scrap Baskets,	Canes,
Jewelry,	Microscopes,	Fine Furs,	Lounging Robes,
Cutlery,	Thermometers,	Shawls,	Rugs,
Clocks,	Japanese Art Goods,	Bath Robes,	Indian Metal Ware.
Center Pieces,	Bohemian Glass Ware,	Handkerchief Boxes,	Cloaks and Capes,
Table Covers,	Liquor Sets,	Calendars,	Silk Scarfs,
Card Cases,	Tabourettes,	Bamboo Goods,	Music Boxes,
Glove Boxes,	Knit Gloves,	Photo Frames,	Ivory Miniatures,
Opera Glasses,	Pictures,	Perfumes,	Brass Bedsteads,
Dress Patterns,	Pieces of Art China,	Pocket Books,	Five o'Clock Tea Kettles, etc.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

"Special Christmas Sale."

Kid and Suede Gloves—Main Department, Annex.

We place on sale at this late day a large shipment of fine quality Kid Gloves, which we have had made especially for Christmas sale.

The combinations in embroidery and stitching are correct.

The assortment contains every new and desirable winter shade.

The prices we quote make the values extraordinary.

4-button Kid, three strand embroidery, 4-button Kid, narrow embroidery, 5-hook Kid, } $1.00 per pair.

4-button Systeme Jay, Rousseau quality, Mousquetaire Suede, Rousseau quality, } $1.25 per pair.

GLOVE CERTIFICATES make an acceptable present and are a growing feature in our glove sales.

Basement Department.

We offer two large and desirable lots of Gloves, containing many of fine quality in misses' sizes, 5½ and 5¾, as follows:

5-hook and 4-button dressed Mocha Gloves in all colors and all sizes, per pair, } 55c and 75c.

NOTE—Arrangements have been made to accommodate the extra Christmas business of today and tomorrow, and the counter space devoted to Gloves has been almost doubled.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

"Special Christmas Sale."

Dress Goods—Basement, Main Building.

100 pcs.—1¼ yds. wide—All-Wool Cheviot and Covert Suitings in new fall shades and mixtures—a very special price, } 50c

100 pcs.—All-Wool Cashmeres in twelve medium and dark fall colors—Fancy checks, Rob Roy plaids and rough mixtures, } 25c

25 pcs.—All-wool, double fold Check Suitings, 15c

Wash Goods—

200 pcs.—Fine Zephyrs and Ginghams in Robe patterns—10 and 12 yd. lengths, $1.00

50 pcs.—Finest American Mills Dress and Shirting Percale, new colors and figures, } 12½c

100 patterns—Fine Fleece Back Cashmere in new Persian designs, $1.25

100 pcs.—Figured Cotton Flannels in light, medium, and dark colors, to close, 9c yard

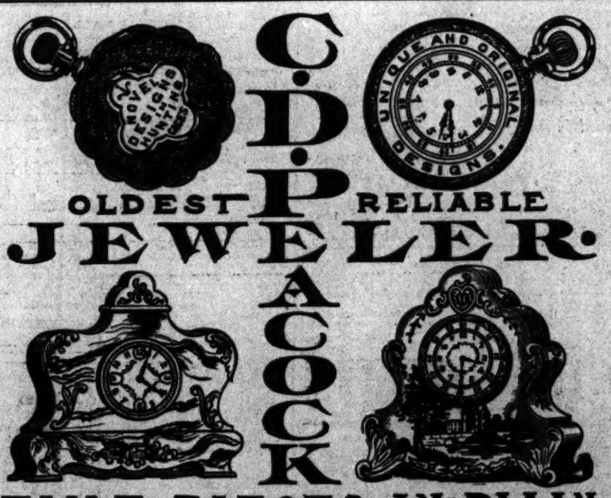
Fancy Stripe Galatea—fast colors, 20c yard

Shetland Suitings and Cotton Challies, 5c yard

Double fold Madras Cloth, 7c yard

C. D. PEACOCK

OLDEST RELIABLE JEWELER.



TIME PIECES IN PLAIN JEWELED CASES.
REPEATERS, SPLIT SECONDS & CHRONOGRAPHS.
STATE & WASHINGTON STS. CHICAGO.
EST'D. 1837.

Note

The beautiful design and perfect coloring of the Mantel

Calendar

to be given with next Sunday's "Tribune." No better work was ever produced by lithography.

HOLLY FOR XMAS
Vaughan's Seed Store,
84 and 86 Randolph St.

J. A. BISHOP & CO.,
207-209 State-st., S. E. Cor. Adams,
MOURNING OUTFITS.

VISITORS INVITED.

PITKIN AND BROOKS

VISITORS INVITED.

Columbus Memorial Building—State and Washington streets.

Only 2 Days for Xmas Purchases.

Many reductions in all departments to close out before Christmas...

Such an opportunity to buy rich products of noted

European Art, China, and Glass

makers will probably never be offered again.

A visit will prove our choice selections—a visit will prove our very low prices.

We mention a few of the many beautiful items suitable as Christmas Presents:

Lamps—Doulton, Holbein, Dresden, China, Onyx—all metal combinations, exclusive in design.
Doulton Vases, $2.50 and $5.00.
Chocolate Sets, Coalport China, Vases, and Ornamental Bits.
Parisian Novelties—Vases, Paper Racks, Bonbons, Puff Boxes, Inkstands, Candelabra, Jewel Cases, Fern Pots, Trays, etc.
Porcelain Plaques, Portraits of Napoleon, etc.
Rich Cut Glass—Complete assortment of all pieces at low prices.
Italian Faience, Venetian Glass New Pots and Pedestals, Brown Delft Dinner Services, at all prices.
Royal Copenhagen Authors' Plates, 12 subjects. **Minton Byzantine** effects in **Lamps** and Ornamental Pieces, and hundreds of other choice items to select from.

PITKIN & BROOKS, 107 State Street.

We advertise only what we have And do exactly as we advertise.

"The Putnam" has cut loose again and for one week is going to play havoc with the clothing business. It will be a "wonder" week. A big double counter full of Men's Winter Suits, of the $15.00, $18.00, and $20.00 grade, are for this week dropped down to

$10.50 For Choice of 2,500 Fine Suits.

When prices drop at "The Putnam" you can hear the crash all over town. A drop here means something. This time it means that for $10.50 you get a splendid suit, at a price which no other store can touch. Our buyer has a wonderful knack of getting the right goods at the right time, at the right price, and the people get the benefit. Come early for first choice. If you don't need a suit yourself, tell your friends about this. They will be grateful for the information.

1,000 of our famous "Monarch" Frieze Ulsters, genuine all-wool Irish frieze, greatest storm and cold resister in the world; full length, extra wide storm collar, deep, comfortable muff pockets..... $10.00

Sensible Holiday Presents.

Elegant Smoking Jackets, satin trimmed, $4.75.
Stylish and dressy Corduroy Vests, $2.00.
Silk and Satin Suspenders at 50c and $1.00.
Extra value Silk Mufflers at 50c and $1.00.
Handsome line of Silk Handkerchiefs at 50c.
Finest line of 50c Neckwear in the city.

OPEN Monday and Tuesday Until 9 P. M.
CLOSED ALL DAY CHRISTMAS.

Mail orders filled promptly. Write for samples of cloth, tape measure and our new catalogue, all free.

The Putnam

Clark and Madison Streets.

HOLIDAY FURNITURE

Parlor Cabinets in Vernis Martin or Mahogany, Music Stands, Piano Stools and Benches, Parlor Desks, Gilt Chairs, Inlaid Chairs, odd Fancy Chairs and Rockers, Easy Chairs and Rockers, Turkish Chairs and Rockers, Turkish Couches and Lounges, Davenport Sofas, Divans, Sofa Beds, Open and Inclosed Book Cases, Desk Book Cases, Library Tables, Inlaid and Fancy Parlor Tables, Brass Onyx Tables, Tea Tables, Chiffoniers, Wardrobes, Costumers, Dressing Tables, Card Tables, Shaving Stands, Mantel Mirrors, China Closets, Sideboards, Buffets, Dining Tables, Cane and Leather Seat Dining Chairs, Hall Trees, Hall Mirrors, Hall Chairs and Benches, Brass Beds, Iron Beds, Springs, Mattresses, odd Dressers, Chamber Suits, Parlor Suits, Library Suits, Dining-Room Suits, Children's Chairs and Rockers, Children's Brass and Iron Beds and Cribs.

Largest and best assortment in all the popular woods and latest artistic designs.

Get prices everywhere, then come to us and be convinced that our prices are the lowest for first-class furniture.

Goods bought now will be held until wanted. Buy while assortment is complete.

H. E. Scholle & Co.,
222 Wabash-av., Between Adams and Jackson-sts.

WHY NOT have the comfort and enjoyment of a good piano, even if you are not, for one reason or another, prepared to buy one just now? We have now for RENT a better grade of pianos than others show, and yet our prices are of the lowest. If you will examine our stock, you'll find that will suit you. A PIANO

Lyon & Healy, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

TRELEAVEN OPTICAL CO.,
90 STATE-ST.
Opp. Marshall Field's.
Physicians referred to all orders and visits given prompt and careful attention.
EYES EXAMINED FREE. Telephone 2000.

HAIR DRESSING, MANICURING, CHIROPODY, FACIAL MASSAGE, ELECTROLYSIS, LADIES' TURKISH BATHS.
SUMMERS, 71 and 73 State-st

THE TRIBUNE'S READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY.

ACCOUNTANTS.
GOOD & FELLOWS, 835 The Rookery; tel. M 1154.
JONES, L. A., 817 Cham. of Com. Tel. M. 2579.
JUDD, F. F., 702, 84 La Salle-st. Tel. Main 2027.
G. L. MARCHAND CO., 516, 112 S. Clark-st.
PICKERING, H. J., 643 Rialto Bldg. Tel. M. 4072.
SORLEY, C. H., 1125-1127 Unity Bldg.
H. SIMONS & CO., Room 28, 122 LaSalle street.
J. A. WINDSOR, 81 Randolph-st. Best references.

ADDRESSING AND DISTRIBUTING.
CHICAGO ADDRESSING CO., 40 Dearborn. Tel.
TRADE CIRCULAR ADDRESSING CO., 125 South Clark-st. Tel. 1341 Main.

ASSAYERS AND REFINERS.
GOLDSMITH BROS., 63 Washington-st. Bullion bought & sold. Prompt & accurate assays of ores.
DEE & CO., 67 Washington. Old gold bought.
DICKMAN & MACKENZIE, 1224 Rookery.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS AND EYES.
LYONS, J. I., pneumatic feet. 96 Fifth-av.
J. ROWLEY, 3123 State-st.; catalogue free.
CHAS. TRUAX, GREENE & CO., 75 Wabash-av.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
A. H. ABBOTT & CO., 50 Madison-st. M. 2429.
THAYER & CHANDLER, 46 Madison-st.
GEO. E. WATSON CO., 38 Randolph-st.

ART LEADED STAINED GLASS.
FLANAGAN & BIEDENWEG, 57-63 Illinois-st.

BANKS.
THE GLOBE NATIONAL BANK, Capital stock, $1,000,000. Chicago. Melville E. Stone, President; E. H. Pearson, Vice-Pres.; D. A. Moulton, 2d Vice-Pres.; C. C. Swinborne, Asst. Cashier.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.
BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 262-266 Wabash-av. Tel. Main Ex. 220. Also bank, store, and office fixtures. Hardwood finish.

BILLIARD SUPPLIES.
GEO. KUEHL, 184 E. Randolph-st.

BIRD DEALERS, TAXIDERMISTS.
F. KAEMPFER, 217 Madison-st., near Franklin.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
RYAN & HART, 22 & 24 Custom H.-pl., Har. 490.
THAYER & JACKSON Stat'n'ry Co., 245-47 State.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
FARGO, C. H. & CO., 196-200 Market-st. Manufacturers "Ball-Bearing" Bicycle Shoes.

BOTTLE DEALERS.
SANGER, L. L., 1233 State-st. Bought and sold.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
STEBBINS, S. J., CO., 41 and 43 E. Van Buren-st.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.
SAVINGS BANK B. & L. CO., 175 Dearborn-st.

BURGLAR AND FIREPROOF SAFES.
DIEBOLD SAFE & LOCK CO., 175 Monroe-st.

CARPET CLEANERS.
HOERLEIN, H. A., 3146 Cottage Grove. S. 647.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON REPAIRING.
HULL, C. J., 2308 and 2318 State-st.

CHINA AND DECORATING MATERIAL.
WESTERN DECORATING WORKS, 11 Madison.

CLEANERS AND DYERS.
COOK & M'LAIN, 80 Dearborn. M. 3047. Oak. 539.
SCHWARZ, AUG., Ladies' and Gents' Garments. 3 stores, 138 Illinois, 126 Dearborn, 505 W. Mad.

CLOTHIERS—WHOLESALE.
EDERHEIMER, STEIN & CO., 212-14 Market.
HART, SHAFFNER & MARX, Mrkt. and Jacks'n.
ROSENWALD & WEIL, Jackson and Market.

COINS AND STAMPS.
STEVENS & CO., 89 Dearborn. Coin catalogue 10c.

CIRCULAR LETTERS.
IMITATION Typewriting Co., 40 Dearborn. M. 4209

CLOCKS.
NEW HAVEN Clock Co., 211 Wabash. M. 3919.

COAL.
BOYD, STICKNEY & CO. [anth'cite]. 175 Dearb'n.
NEWELL COAL CO., headquarters, 355 Dearborn.

COAL—RETAIL.
BUNGE BROS., 616 W. Lake. Tel. W. 90. Cross Creek Lehigh coal in bags.

DESKS AND OFFICE SUPPLIES.
AMER. DESK & SEATING CO., 20 Van Buren-st.
U. S. DESK & OFFICE FTG. CO., 216 Wabash.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.
THE MOONEY & BOLAND, Security Building.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES.
LOFTIS BROS. & CO., 103 State, Columbus Bldg. "Low prices" and "easy terms." Catalogue free.
LOGUE CO., 9 E. Madison. Lowest whls. prices.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.
METROPOLITAN Electric Co., 185 5th-av. M3822.

ELECTRICAL TREATMENT.
B. Y. BOYD, M. D., specialist in medical electricity, 610 Masonic Temple. Orificial electricity, new method curing constipation without medicine.

ELEVATORS.
EATON & PRINCE, 70 Michigan-st.
J. W. REEDY Elevator Mfg. Co., 87 Illinois-st.

ENGRAVERS.
FRANKLIN ENG. ELECT. CO., 241 Dearborn.
MANZ & CO., J. Tel. Main 217. 183-7 Monroe-st.

FILTERS—WATER AND OIL.
WILSON, P. C. & CO., 239 and 241 Lake-st.

FOOD TONICS.
P. GRAMMER. Kumyss. 149 Ogden-av. W. 122.

FRUIT SHIPPERS.
BARNETT BROS. (on orders). 120 Water-st.

GAS AND ELECTRICAL FIXTURES.
BAGGOT, E., 171 E. Adams. Tel. M. 261.
W. C. VOSBURGH MFG. CO., Lmt., 114 Wabash.
GRAHAM BROS., 28 West Washington-st.
T. W. WILMARTH CO., 225 and 227 State-st.

GAS RANGES AND GRATES.
MILWAUKEE GAS STOVE CO., Madison and Market. "Perfection" Gas Ranges, Grates, Radiators. Heaters, Glass & China Kilns. Tel. M. 517.

GRAIN AND STOCKS.
McKENZIE, TURNER & CO., 418 Western Un. B.

GROCERS—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
HARPER BROS., 42 and 44 State-st. M. 2796.
IMPORTERS' TEA CO., 60 Wab. Delicatessen.
JOHN SEXTON & CO., 20 and 22 State-st.
REGENSBURG & SON, 140 State, whls. prices.

HATS.
BARNES, J. S., Fashionable Hats, 86 Madison-st.

HAY AND GRAIN DEALERS.
TOBEY HAY & GRAIN CO., 300 26th. Tel. S. 300.

HOSIERY & UNDERWEAR—WHOL'SLE.
JACOB MEYER & BROS., 234-236 Franklin-st.

HOT WATER HEATING.
S. WILKS MFG. CO., 132 S. Clinton-st. Tel. Main 1.

JAPAN AND ORIENTAL ART.
DRAKIN, H., Art Rooms, 1407-9 Michigan-av.
TSUBUSA & TAKEDA, 103 State-st.

JEWELERS—WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
LOEB JEWELRY CO., 89 and 91 Madison-st.
MARSHALL, GEO. E., Columbus Memorial Bldg.

LOCKSMITH SUPPLIES.
BUERK HARDWARE CO., 178 Lake-st.

LAUNDRIES.
EXCELSIOR LAUNDRY CO., 144 22d. Phone 168, N. 794. Largest and best in town.

LITHOGRAPHERS.
THE KNAPP CO., 56 Park-pl., New York. Lithographers and Publishers Fine Art Pictures.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION DEALERS.
BACON, DAWSON & CO., 60 Union Stock Yards.

MACHINE DESIGNING AND DRAWING.
NEUERT, JACOB, M. E., 26 W. Lake. Will call.

MARBLE AND MOSAIC WORK.
SHERMAN & FLAVIN, 2519 State-st. Interior decoration in marble and mosaic.

MEDICAL BOOKSELLERS.
COLGROVE & CO., E. H., 53 Randolph-st.
KEENER, THE W. T., CO., 96 Washington-st.

MINERAL WATER.
GENEVA LITHIA Mineral W., 52 Randolph-st.

MIXED PAINT AND COLOR MAKERS.
THE ALSTON MFG. CO., 212 Randolph-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
NEW HAVEN CLOCK CO., 211 Wabash. Full line interchangeable cylinder music boxes.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BUYERS.
REFINERY, 253 W. Madison; highest prices.

OPTICIANS.
BOERLIN, LOUIS, CO., 84 Washington-st.
BORSCH, HENRY, Scientific Optician, 103 Adams.
COE, ALMER. Spectacles and Artificial Eyes. Retail, 65 State and 66 Randolph-sts. Central Music Hall. Factory, 73 Randolph-st.
MANASSE, L., Tribune Building, 88 Madison-st.
OSTRANDER & BUEHL, 165 Dearborn-st.
SOMMER, W. C., with Hyman, Berg & Co. Cor. State and Washington-sts.
WATRY, N., Scientific Optician. 99 E. Randolph.

PARQUET FLOORS.
J. DUNFEE & CO., 106 Franklin, weather strips.
MOORE, E. B. & CO., 48 Randolph-st.

PATENT DRAWINGS.
JACKER, R. J., 810 Chicago Opera-House.

PATENT LAWYERS.
ELLIOTT & HOPKINS, 1027 Monadnock. Har. 239

PAWNBROKERS.
ABE LIPMAN, 99 Madison, Inter-Ocean Bldg.
STEINBERG, LOUIS, 253 South Clark-st.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.
JOHNSON, 113 E. Adams. Best Cabinets, $1.

PHOTOGRAPH DEVELOPERS.
BOSTON PHOTO FIN. CO., 608-9 Champion Bldg.
ERISBOIS, 125 State-st. Printing and finishing.
KOMBI CAMERA CO., 132 Lake-st. Printing.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.
DOUGLASS & SHUEY CO., 111 State-st., Kodaks.

PHYSICIANS.
DR. HATHAWAY & CO., specialists, 79 Dearborn.
F. L. SWEANY, M. D., 225 State-st. Leading specialist in all nervous, chronic, and special ailments of mankind. Hours 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Sundays 10 to 4.

PICTURE FRAMES.
ABBOTT, W. W., 182 Wabash-av. Mats to order.
F. BRYDEN & CO., 255 Wabash. Wholesale & ret.
MAGES & CO., 109 Randolph. Made to order.
MUELLER BROS., Mfrs., 140 Wabash-av.

PLATERS.
RAPPLEYE PLATING & MFG. CO., 16 Custom H.-pl. M. 795. Make all finish known to metal.

PLUMBING AND GASFITTING.
BAGGOT, E., 171 E. Adams. Tel. M. 261.
M. J. CORBOY, 78 Dearborn-st. Phone M. 2[illegible].
GAY & CULLOTON, 69 N. Clark-st. M. 4[illegible].
P. NACEY CO., 339 Wabash. Harrison 307.
D. M. QUAY CO., The. 237 Monadnock. Har. 2[illegible].

POSTAGE STAMPS.
WOLSIEFFER, 201 S. Clark, R. 12. Stamps bought.

PRINTERS.
FERGUS PRINTING CO., Ill.-st., cor. Dearborn.
RYAN & HART, 22 & 24 Custom H.-pl. Har. 490.

PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC MACHINERY.
HENION & HUBBELL, 61 N. Jefferson. M. 474.

RAILROAD TICKETS.
GEIS, ALBERT J., 201 S. Clark. M. 1915.
GEO. M. McKENZIE, Broker, 158 S. Clark.

RUBBER AND FIRE DEPT. GOODS.
GUTTA PERCHA and Rubber Mfg. Co., 199 Lake.

SAFETY VAULTS.
CENTRAL SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS, conducted by Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. Rookery Bldg. Capital and surplus $1,000,000.

SCRAP IRON AND METAL.
SWARTS IRON AND METAL CO., 507 State-st.

SEWING MACHINES.
NEW HOME S. M. CO., 355 Wabash-av. Needles and repairs for all machines.

SHOWCASES AND STORE FIXTURES.
UNION SHOWCASE CO., 167 Randolph. M. 3[illegible].

SILVER AND CUT GLASS.
FAIRPOINT MNFG. CO., 224 Wabash-av.

STAINED GLASS.
ANDROVETTE, GEO. E., & CO., 27-29 S. Clinton.

STEAM HEATING AND VENTILATING.
D. M. QUAY CO., The. 237 Monadnock. Har. 237.

STENOGRAPHERS.
DEMENT & LONAS, 1101 Ashland Blk. M. 3[illegible].

STOVES, FURNACES, STEAM HEATING.
BARKER & JACKSON, furnaces, the best in use.

TABLE WATERS.
CHIPPEWA, a pure water. Tel. 312 Oriole.

TELEPHONES—WHOLESALE, REPAIRING.
ALLEN-HUSSEY Co., 211 Randolph. M. 3[illegible].

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS.
GEUDTNER, E. H., 175 Wabash-av.

TRUSSES, DEFORMITY APPLIANCES.
CHAS. TRUAX, GREENE & CO., 75 Wabash-av.
DR. WOLFERTZ, 60 6th-av. Rupture specialist, expert truss fitter; best trusses from $2 up; also elastic stockings, shoulder braces, etc.

UNIFORMS, REGALIA, AND FLAGS.
FOSTER, G. P., SON & CO., 173 Madison.

VIOLIN AND MUSIC SCHOOL.
CARL TROLL, 3142 Forest-av.

WALL PAPER.
CHICAGO WALL PAPER CO., 126 Wabash-av.

WALL PAPER MANUFACTURERS.
FREUND BROS. MFG. CO., 3015 Wentworth-av.

WIGS AND HAIR GOODS.
EDW. E. ROSSI, 76 State-st.

WOOD MANTELS.
HARLAN SCHMIDT MANTEL CO.